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The Bombay Gazette.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	4th Jan.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	11th "
* ORIENTAL	6298	F. N. Hilyard	18th, "
M.L. VALETTA	6048	A. G. Cubitt	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5367	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	7854	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	F. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7854	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6347	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	26th "

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The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only and Passengers are through there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Bombay, 6th December, 1901.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX		4,312	1st March 1902.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 662.	Rs. 337-6.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* S.S. NOR AVIA	Mecenil	3,366	in January 1902
* S.S. [illegible] OLIA		2,510	in February 1902.

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

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Passengers by VENICE transhipp at [illegible] to another steamer of the Company, which takes them [illegible] to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Saloon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,325	Negre	16th Jan. 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MARMAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 8th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	40 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 9	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 18	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 3	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.")"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

INSURANCES.

FRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	145 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	299 6 0
40	193 9 0	40	242 12 0	40	354 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 100,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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INSURANCES.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 1,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	1 6 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	1 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	14 0 0
35	1 14 0	35	22 12 0	35	12 1 0
40	1 1 0	40	30 1 6	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
SWART LATHAM & CO.,
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THE
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A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and under MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

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Secretaries and Agents,
10, Hamilton Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1902, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the mortgagors, the properties described in the Schedule given below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mainkhoy, Jamidrson and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Tulsi Watercipe and Road on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 10,189 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 64, 91, and 136, Collector's new Nos. A-1910, 1967, and 1968, bearing new Survey Nos. 1-1931 and 2 and 2A-1932, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 316 and Street No. 926, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property formerly of Gopinath Rajnath and now of Mulji Purshotam and partly by the property formerly of Hoosanjee Hormusjee Khiras and now of Framjee Hoosanjee Khiras, on or towards the south partly by the property of Antonio Francis De Sa and partly by the property formerly belonging to Reverend Peter Fernandes and now of Poona Corner, on or towards the east by the water course, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Gopinath Ramnath and others and now of Moorlidhar Bhansali.

No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 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623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356,

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MR. A. B. EASTON, having RETURNED to BOMBAY resumes charge of the PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT of our business.

SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

PLEASE NOTE that we have REMOVED OUR OFFICE to No. 79, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors, HIGH COURT.
1st January, 1902.

THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LD.

RE-DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the SUBSCRIBED PORTION of the above Debentures the following bearing the NUMBERS hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1901. The Numbers are:—

4, 1, 11, 30, 64, 65, 73, 75, 86, 103, 112, 130, 141, 142, 146, 147, 163, 165, 176, 188, 194, 201, 204, 209, 212, 224, 235, 237, 265, 286, 293, 316, 317, 337, 356, 376, 386, 388, 390, 402, 409, 412, 417, 419, 420, 422, 427, 453, 489, 492, 493, 501, 507, 523, 527, 545, 559, 565, 567, 581, 586, 605, 626, 627, 661, 673, 676, 680, 682, 686, 687, 688, 707, 716, 715, 765, 770, 783, 786, 791, 837, 838, 842, 849, 859 and 870, 880.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., Ld.
25th December, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Surabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama.
Deli Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Tanjong,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but on interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cur. Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	8 pr. ct.	1,080
Commercial	40,000	100	100	all	51
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	250	250	10 pr. ct.	£37s. 10
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 p.nom.	£21 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Bombay Ass down	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	215
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	55
Badham Pier	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	13,400	500	24dvd 480	6,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	24vd 115½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	8 pr. ct.	51
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	400	400	56 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	600	600	600	25	330
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	132
Dehli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	3,000	250	250	6 p 16	61
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	200	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee & Bureety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	176	21	302
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	0	145
Marcias & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	130
Napier Hotel Co	3,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundr.	1,000	100	9	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	8,000	200		15 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	23
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	100	dvd Rs16	440
Scindy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		20xd
Tramway Co.	2,000	200		dvd Rs 6	750
Theatre & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs8	120
Telephone Co.	800	251		1	27

TRADING COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Abbey	1000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,350
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 p. c.	600
Albert (Khursetjee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	900
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	1 Yr Rs 90	1800
Bombay Cotton Pressing Co.	1,000	125	125	Half.	50
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld	250	250	250	35	275
Bombay Steam Cotton Pressing Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	170
Branch City Press Co., Ld	2000	200	200	Nil	199
Calico	600	1,200	11,200	dvd Rs 12	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
English Press and Manfg	1,000	200		dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	1,150	8,200	500	dvd Rs25	775
French	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs20	450
Harvey and Sabapathy Printing Co., Ld	450	450	300	dvd Rs30	25
Hongkong	1750	100	100	Rs 30	145
Hongkong	750	400	400	dvd Rs 20	480
Mercantile	600	120	120	dvd Rs 5	36
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs50	467½
Myanmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs50	197½
New Beraz	70	500	500	dvd Rs50	540
New Indian	000	125	125	dv Rs 10	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	dvd Rs30	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	200	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	42
Steel and Pen-Jab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1600
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	300
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat Oil Press Co., Ld	37	200	all		145
Tikart		000		Rs 75	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		9
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	152
Bear Manfg Co., Ld	3,750	500	200	Nil	127½
Bombay United	9	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	9	500	500	dvd Rs30	430
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Central India	4,000	500	50	Rs 75	1335
China Mills Co Ld	8	1,000	1,000	11	370
Carpet Bonded Mills	8	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Gonasagur Mills	2000	500	500		370
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		all	395
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	225
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	160
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	30	315
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	100
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	225
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	1,300	250	250	dvd 5	100
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	290
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	4,425	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandesh	27,500	1,500	900	dvd Rs35	625
Khangani Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250		500xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs3	310
Leopold	1,400	100	100	dvd Rs 5	112
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,455
Morarji Goculdas	6,000	250	—	Nil	15
Myaree S & M. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,300
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	nom.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,625
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Nil	30
Southern Mahratta	1,117	250	25	Nil	190
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	Nil	90
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	800		Nil	197 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	5	dvd Rs15	550xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	600		Nil	373
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	72
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	—	—
G. B. & C. (E. Co., New 4% Shares	—	210	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	100	00	—	6 pr. ct.	550
Kapti Valley Ry. Co.	100	100	—	4 pr. ct.	312½

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 31.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 94 1-4 = plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 1-4 = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £84 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 25 3-4 = plus 1-16
Do. New York ..... 55 7-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.... 25'14 1-2 = plus 1-2
,, New York ..... 4'86 5-8 = + 5-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = unchanged.
,, Short London Bills 3 3-8 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8 ,, = unchanged.
Copper Braziers, £65.
Arrivals—Tokio, Verona, and Cowrie.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,460,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total day's Sales 10,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot Middling Americans 4 18-32. Sales on Spot and for Exports 1,000 bales. Total day's Imports 62,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug-Sep.
4'29	4'28	4'28	4'29

In New York—

Days Receipts of Cotton	69,000	bales.
Do. last year	16,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	25,000	,,
Do. to Continent	24,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16	= 1-16
Futures, month of March	8'11	plus 1
Do do. June	8'20	plus 2

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31th December 1901 :—

Cotton	13,746 bales.
Wheat	19,919 cwts.
Linseed	1,928 ,,
Rapeseed	5,351 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,614 ,,
Poppyseed	nil ,,
Groundnuts	1,039 ,,
Castorseed	3,771 ,,
Rice	3,540 ,,
Myrabollams	71,23 ,,

Imports of Treasure on 31th December, ex. s. Peninsular from London.
Silver Bullion, Rs. 3,83,743.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December as compare with the statement of 12th November :—

LIABILITIES.	November 12. Rs. A. P	December 21. Rs. A. P
Capital paid-up	3,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00, 00 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000 0 0	1,06,50,801 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,67,39,315 4 0	1,97,39,215 9 2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,11,70,415 11 5	7,27,39,407 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,22,916 0 9	3,86,130 12 1
Sundries	17,49,424 13 6	20,45,568 0 10
	Rs... 12,01,15,730 6 0	12,25,50,422 5 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	87,37,187 8 6	76,76,502 0 0
Other authorised Investment	74,24,458 8 9	79,85,911 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,18,38,787 10 1	2,30,17,486 9 9
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,95,25,175 8 7	1,77,39,958 1 10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,83,85,160 2 5	2,23,99,386 8 10
Balances with other Banks	17,76,709 5 9	15,58,551 14 1
Bullion	1,751 10 9	—
Dead Stock	15,98,498 0 7	15,99,961 10 10
Stamps	10,771 14 2	12,277 12 10
Sundries	8,60,941 11 5	7,85,074 3 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,85,15,094 4 11	1,48,32,769 7 10
Do. at Branches	2,35,85,363 7 9	2,48,78,397 3 3
	Rs... 12,01,15,730 6 8	12,25,50,422 5 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,25,831	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,81,-38	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,47,975	Dec.
Post Bills	32,923	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,55,863	Inc.
Loans	2,82,749	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,95,560	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	10,82,863	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	20,29,129	Dec.
Cash at Branches	2,61,456	Dec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Good Bhownuggar 3 31-32. The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	25 3-4

Holidays until Friday.

THE MOLOCH OF FIRE.

600 CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN A YEAR.

AT an inquest held at Hackney on the body of a child burnt to death, the Coroner, Dr. Wynn Westcott, remarked that the number of children burnt to death every year was lamentable, especially as most of the fatalities might be prevented. The Coroners' Society had seriously considered the matter and appealed to the Home Secretary for assistance. The records for 1900 showed that in that year alone 600 children were burned to death owing to their being left unattended. It was felt that the parent or guardian responsible would not be convicted if sent for trial for "manslaughter," but the Government were considering the advisability of imposing a fine or a term of imprisonment where it was proved that a life had been lost by fire owing to a child being left alone. He (the Coroner) felt that if this course was adopted many lives might be saved. In returning a verdict of "accidental death," the jury expressed their concurrence with the Coroner's remarks, and censured the mother for her "thoughtless want of care."

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th November 1901, on 17-28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	18	17	..	35
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	3,121	2,217	21	8339
Total for 19 weeks	6,421	2,517	21	8959
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	423	725	4	1,157
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	42	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	7,079	2,293	42	1,0494

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 21st Dec, 1901	10,798,125
3. Balance to be remitted from 22nd Dec. 1901, to 31st March, 19..... 02	5,701,874

KABUL news is now very scanty, as everything is proceeding there in the uneventful way which is usually the case during the winter months.

RUMOURS are current in Peshawor that the Amir of Bokhara is contemplating sending a Mission to Kabul to congratulate Habibullah on his accession.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Broughton, who retires from the post of Administrator General is lying seriously ill of pneumonia in Calcutta. Mr. H. P. Hyde, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Broughton.

THE zemindars in Bengal appear to be woefully divided among themselves over many of the matters affecting their interests. Is it advisable for them to have a separate College for the training of their sons? This is one of the questions which has occupied their attention recently, and upon which they have agreed to differ. The majority under the Rajah of Tahirpore have decided to have a College, while the minority under Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee have declared that they will have nothing to do with the proposed institution. The Bengal Government, however, is in favour of the project, and land has already been taken at Bhagulpore to erect a suitable building for the proposed institution.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 5-25m., 5-50s. Low water, 11-11m., 10-51s.
Bombay Hunt, Parla.
Novelty Theatre: Henry Dallas's Dramatic and Musical Company, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-15 p.m.

THE MAHARANI OF BARODA.—Her Highness Chimnabai Gaekwad of Baroda comes to Bombay this week for a change. Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, the Baroda State Vakil, and Messrs. Barote and Mane Khanji have selected a bungalow at Bandora, where Her Highness will make a lengthened stay. The Gaekwar will also pay visits to Bombay during the time the Maharani is here.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, TIL.

THE final forecast of the Til crop (sesamum or gingelly) for 1901 reads :—

Rainfall.—Rain commenced late, about the 10th of July, and sowings were consequently carried on till after the close of that month. The weather in August was favourable and the rainfall was above the normal in most districts. A break of about three weeks ensued early in September; but at the end of the month heavy rain was received in the greater part of the province except the Meerut division, which practically got no rain, while the falls in parts of the Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, and of the Jhansi and Jalaun districts were insufficient. The second and the last weeks of October were rainless, but in the first and third weeks some rain fell in parts of the dry western districts. The month of November was practically rainless.

Area.—The total area under til sown alone amounts this year to 241,242 acres as compared with 238,154 acres, showing a slight increase of 3,088 acres or 1·3 per cent. Compared with the quinquennial and decennial averages the increase amounts to 45 and 42 per cent. respectively. A rise of 2,031 acres occurred in Agra, of 2,148 acres in Hamirpur, and of 3,595 acres in Mirzapur. The Gorakhpur division also exhibits an increase of 1,061 acres, Lucknow of 2,230, and Fyzabad of 5,313 acres; but a decrease of 13,859 acres took place in Banda. The variations in the figures of other districts are unimportant.

Condition.—Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon sowings were late and the drought in September retarded the growth of the plant, which was already backward. The deficiency of rain during October caused further injury. In some places where the crop was sown early and the deficiency of rain was not great, an out-turn of 75 per cent. of the normal has been obtained, and the quality of seed is good. In the rest of the province the yield is worse—varying from 60 to 70 per cent. of the normal—and the seed is reported to be thin.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of this year's crop sown unaided is estimated at 23,225 tons as compared with 28,430 tons estimated last year—a decrease of 18 per cent. over the last year's estimate. It however exceeds by 46 and 51 per cent. respectively the average yield of the preceding five and ten years, which include two years of famine in Bundelkhand. The out-turn of til sown in combination with other crops for home consumption is roughly estimated at 60,000 tons, as compared with 75,000 last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line's Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 28th November, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 31.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye	Lambert		Torpedo G'boat
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr Hughes, R N	C S	
a Do	No 102 Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N		
a Do	No 103 Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N		
Mayo	Vale		Indian Marine
Hardinge	Baugh		R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats		
a Indian Defence Ships,		

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pesseus		Pears			R Navy
H M S Phasey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Fox		Pelham			Royal Navy
H H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Hambleton	1852	Galley			A M & Co
Terier	1009	Kampjard			R S & Co
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M & Co
Nurani	994	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co
Quito	2153	Shatton			T M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M & Co
Java	919	MacDiarmid	Aden	4-1	M & Co
Ballarat	2360	Peters	China		P & O Co
King Arthur	1047	Bribner	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Nosikoping (bque)	543	Mattson			Owen & Okell
Afghan	1439	Dexter			H C Jocsun
Kola		Price	Karachi		M & Co
Kerbella	1453	Shepherd	Calcutta		M & Co
H M S Iphigenia		de Horsey			Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Mackinnon	1417	Fisher			F Muir & Co
B	Milke Maru	2081	Yogi	Japan	6-1	N Y Kaisha
D	Clan Sinclair	1578	Pagan	Antwerp	5-1	F M & Co
F	St Bede	2488	McPherson	Marseilles	4-1	K N & Co
G	Crescent	904	Raffin	Mauritius		M H Casenus
K	Goldenfels	2859	Schmidt	Karrucek		F & Co
N	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	30-1	A Strandes
O	Gadsby	2272	Robinson	Hull		J Mackintosh & Co
P	Avristan	1821	Bradford	Havre	4	W & A G & Co
Q	Secunder	1036	Brebner	Mauritius	1-1	H S Seddick

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
4	Nicosia	2387	Benton	China	3-1	P & O Co
6	Nerite	2156	Stock	Marseilles	11-1	W & A G & Co
7	Habsburg	3439	Leva	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
8	Leopoldine	2173	Kranzlevic	Trieste	4-1	A L S N Co
9	Hydal Hall	3219	Curtis	Karachi	1-1	F Forbes & Co
10	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	11-1	P & O Co
11-12	Peninsular	3049	Leigh	Kurrachee	4-1	P & O Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dexter			H C Jocsun
16	Mayot Oswald	3078	Hughes	Hamburg	4-1	Cory Bros

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Hermod	810	Alsen	Rangoon ... Bombay Co
Premier	51	Fulker	Shepherd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull, Nov 28

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Habsburg s	Leva	Trieste, &c

EAST AND WEST.

Contents for January 1902.

1. The Education of our Indian Princes.
   By H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, G.C.S.I.
2. Hours of Light.
   By Mlle. Lucie Faure.
3. The London School of Tropical Medicine.
   By Sir Francis Lovell.
4. French Canadians under English Rule.
   By M. Andre Siegfried.
5. Prices and Wages.
   By Mr. Subramania Iyer.
6. Liberalism.
   By Prof. Nelson Fraser.
7. Indian Village Community.
   By Prof. Sathianadhan.
8. Marriage Forms under Ancient Hindu Law.
   By Mr. G. M. Tripathi.
9. The Indian Famine Policy.
   By Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.
10. A Custom in Kent.
    By Mr. Francis Watt, Bar.-at-law.
    and Others.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively, restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GALLANT DEEDS OF LYNCH.

HIS STORY TOLD BY HIMSELF.

THE statement of a correspondent, whose belief it was that Mr. Lynch, the newly elected member for Galway, had never been within ten miles of English troops in South Africa, was scarcely accurate. It did not fit in with the statements made by Mr. Lynch himself. The following are some extracts from an article contributed by Mr. Lynch to the "Revue de Paris," in which he describes the retreat of the Boers before Bu

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GRAND FANCY FETE,

IN AID OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Previously advertised to take place on 27th February to 1st March,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE OVAL, BOMBAY, ON 5TH, 6TH, 7TH AND (PROBABLY) 8TH MARCH, 1902.

THE LADY PRESIDENT and the Committee are very anxious that a sufficient sum should be realised by the Fete to bring the Capital of the Fund up to two lakhs, and as, when this object is achieved, no further appeal will be made to the public for Donations and Subscriptions, Lady Northcote appeals with confidence to all classes, and particularly to the different Native Communities, who will be expected to help the Fund, to give their most generous support to the Fete.

The Honorary Secretaries will be glad to receive Donations or promises of articles suitable for Sale at the Bazaar Stalls; and they would further specially like to hear at an early date from those who may be able to provide or suggest attractions of any description for the Fete and Grounds.

Communications should be addressed to one of the Joint-Honorary Secretaries:—

MARSHALL REID (care of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay),

T. W. BIRKETT (care of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay),

W. E. CRUM (care of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Bombay),

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models, Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD., IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL GIVE PRIZE TICKETS FREE OF COST

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 5TH OF JANUARY 1902.

	PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	...	500
1 Do.	... ...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 11th January, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully, attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co., SOLE AGENTS, Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers, 178, Dhurrumtollah Street. CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S. VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers, ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAR, Price, Re 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 1.

WEDNESDAY.—Barometer has fallen briskly in parts of Kashmir and in the extreme north-west of India, but elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant. The general conditions are thus unchanged. Winds remain westerly down the Gangetic Plain and easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, but have become more northerly over the Bay. Temperature remains high over the Peninsula and very high over Gujarat, and has risen to about normal over Northern India. There has been no rain over India, Burma and Ceylon and no snow in Kashmir, while in Persia the weather is apparently quiet and fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 31th December.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·910
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·7
Dew Point		69·2
Relative humidity of Air.....		0·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		72·3
General Directions of wind.*.....		NNE, ENE, E.WNW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	293

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Gomekhadi and Dongri	19	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	13	8	18
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	5	30
F Parel, Sewree and Koliwada	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	63	25	127
Total plague deaths to date	101,337	86,098	
Same date last year ...	34	22	114

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ART JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

By Appointment. ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLD AND SILVER SUITABLE FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

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PIANOS FOR SALE.

Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.

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PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS.

EXCELLENT VALUE.

SOFT GAUZE

MAUVE WHITE, PALE-BLUE PINK } 3 for Rs. 12-0

FINE SOFT TWILL, WHITE & STRIPED } 6 for Rs. 13-8.

SPECIAL SHAPE COLLARS FOR SOFT SHIRTS } Doz. Rs. 7-8

Asquith & Lord, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FOURACRES—December 20, at Fatehpur, the wife of Mr E C H Fouracres, of a son.

WALKER—December 21, at Etawah, the wife of A C Walker, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

RAMSAY—December 21, at Midnapore, Helen, infant daughter of Major-General H M Ramsay, aged 3 months and 1 week.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, AND AN ACCIDENT CASE

at hand is always useful. We have just received a few made in Japanned tin, measuring 16" × 3½" with handles, which can be kept in any corner, and which contain

COTTON WOOL, LINT, SCISSORS, FORCEPS, SPATULA, | SAFETY PINS, and two tins of self-adhesive PLASTER.

Price Rs. 5-8 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1902.

TO ERADICATE ANARCHISM.

THE eminent lawyer, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., delivered a lecture the other day on the difficult subject of "How best to deal with Anarchism." It is a subject which has so far puzzled statesmen and government as well as jurists. It has been brought to the front again as a pressing question by the assassination of President McKinley. In one sense Sir Edward observed, anarchism is a political movement, in another it is simply a widespread plot of assassination. In its modern sense, as he said, it took its rise in Russia and represented an attack upon all institutions of authority in the state, and it is interesting to note that in Russia it did not come from the lower or industrial classes, but more from, perhaps, the imperfectly-educated student-class than from any other part of the community. In the opinion of Sir Edward Clarke, when President Roosevelt spoke of anarchism, he did not speak of the revolt against established authority, which was represented by a great deal of the popular literature and popular thought in various parts of the Continent. He spoke of that, rather, which he looked upon as organised combination for attack upon existing authority, not through any political agency or political uprising, but by conspiracies to take the lives of those who at the time represented established order and authority. The absurdity of the line of conduct adopted by anarchists strikes Sir Edward Clarke very forcibly, and he brought it home to his hearers, when he pointed out that their attacks were not on persons against whom one would have supposed that an attack would be directed. President M'Kinley he regarded as a man whose private life had not exposed him to any sort of attack, and whose position as President of the United States had not led him to take any active part in that which would excite political animosities. Then, again, how could the horrible assassination of the Empress of Austria be connected with any thought of political affairs? Why should M. Carnot have been assassinated? How could one connect that horrible murder with any political movement or organisation? To go back to the assassination of the Czar of Russia, years ago. That Monarch was, perhaps, of all the Monarchs that had ruled Russia for the last century, the most enlightened, patriotic, charitable, the most kind and generous in all relations of life. Looking over the list of assassinations, he thought it could be seen that the people who committed the crimes were less conspirators than lunatics, whose minds had become unhinged by the inspiration of other persons, who kept themselves quite secure from crime and the penalty which would attach to it.

If those who had to deal with anarchism could agree to this, the difficulty of dealing with offenders would be simplified. But statesmen and administrations differ both as to the cause of anarchism and the method of dealing with it. As Sir Edward Clarke reminded his hearers, the other day, although the nations of Europe may make treaties with a view to checking the passage from one country to another, or of continued residence in one country of persons who were giving themselves to these criminal enterprises, it is only in States which are despotic, or quasi-despotic, where any remedy can be applied except by legislation. In the United States, in England, in Belgium, in Switzerland, to go no further, nothing can be done with regard to the exclusion of anarchists or their deportation without legislation. England has been so far free of serious acts of anarchism, that it is perhaps inclined to indifference and would allow other countries to work out their own remedies. We have good government, that is better government than any other country in the world, and by good government after all can dissatisfaction and consequent anarchism be eradicated. The new Italian King recognised this fact at his coronation, and when asked to crush the anarchists by fresh and severe legislation, replied that existing laws were efficacious for all purposes, and that the amelioration of the people of his country was the one essential for their happiness and the security of the country and the nation. Sir Edward Clarke is also of that opinion by making the people feel that the leaders of political thought and action desired the welfare of the whole country. There was no reason why we should not enter into a conference with the United States and other Powers to see whether our legislation could be strengthened. The effects of good government will, no doubt, be peace and tranquility in a country, but meantime England does not assist sufficiently towards the extermination of the anarchist. As Sir Edward Clarke pointed out in his lecture, in 1861 a section of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act was passed, in which, if anybody conspired the death of any person abroad, whether a British or foreign subject, or if any person incited or persuaded others to murder any person abroad, irrespective of nationality, he was liable to be punished for a misdemeanour of a most severe kind, and could be sent to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years. But the attempted murder of, or plot to murder, a King is a political offence, and we do not surrender persons charged with political offences. Fortunately, the murderers of monarchs never by any chance escape, but it is conceivable that grave international difficulty might arise if they did, and their extradition were refused. The man who plans or attempts a murder is as culpable as the man who commits it. Why should he be dealt with less rigorously? Sir Edward Clarke considers there is no necessity to change the law in this respect, but we think there is. England has afforded shelter for many fugitive nihilists, and cut-throat anarchists. It should be a refuge for none of them, lest its own people became contaminated more extensively than they are by the wild teachings of dangerous men. Even if those men be, as Sir Edward Clarke imagines, only half sane, it is undesirable to find them a lodging. Their influence can only be for ill. Doubtless, before decisive steps are taken in connection with America's proposed international conference, many other eminent men will have given their views and we are inclined to the belief that the result will be to pass more stringent laws rather than to stand still placidly reciting state platitudes for our own deception as to immediate necessities.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN BURMA.

MR. C. S. CARDEW, a Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, has written a report on the use of American engines on the Burma Railways, which the India Office has sent on to the "Board of Trade Journal," but which for some reason or other, only known to the India Office, is not going to be published in the form of a Government bluebook. After the reports from Egypt, India, and elsewhere, further evidence is hardly needed to prove that the American locomotive, though its initial cost is less, is ultimately dearer than its British rival. If it were, however, it can be found in Mr. Cardew's report. On the questions of bad workmanship and bad material, Mr. Cardew writes very strongly and some of his remarks are worth reproduction. Dealing with the former question, Mr. Cardew says:—"There is a great deal of bad workmanship characterising these engines. The parts which on two engines should exactly duplicate each other so far differ, that they cannot be exchanged without some adjustment to make this possible. The accuracy with which interchangeable parts have been made in these engines is nothing like so exact as what we are accustomed to in engines of British manufacture. I confess that we were all very much astonished at this as for years we have been told that in duplicate work the Americans were far ahead of any one else. These engines, at all events, do not support that idea. Parts which in a British engine are manufactured entirely by machinery and rarely touched by files or other hand-tools, show clear signs of having received a good deal of very rough adjustment and manipulation from workmen not too handy with their tools." So much for the workmanship. Turning to the quality of material used, Mr. Cardew writes:—"As a whole, the material used in the construction of these engines is all of a very high quality, and likely to give much satisfaction in the way it will stand wear and tear. But yet in certain parts of the engine the makers have used material which can only be described as distinctly bad. The coupler-buffers, which, according to the specification, were to be made of hammered iron, were all of a malleable cast-iron, or of a very low grade of cast-steel, which does not at all deserve to be called steel. Some other parts of the engines also broke down, due solely to similar bad material. The twenty engines referred to in the report are ones supplied by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, in 1899. The type is that known in America as "Mogul," that is, six-coupled with a leading two-wheel bissel-truck.

MR. BALFOUR ON TRADE.

PROSPERITY in our nation benefits others, was the pith of a speech Mr. Balfour delivered the other day at New Cross. Doubtless he is right, provided that prosperity is prevalent in our own country, not in one of the others. It would be a source of smug statisfaction to feel that others took a delight in our prosperity. But they do not, and Mr. Balfour will not easily induce other nations to rejoice in the prosperity of England. On the contrary they hate us for that very prosperity—for nothing else. Those who take advantage of trading where the British flag waves, do not. They are much too wide-awake to their own improved fortunes. Their brothers who remain at home begin to hate them. It benefits Fritz in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, that brother Hans in London, or any other English port, makes double his money in so much as he sometimes sends Fritz a souvenir. But Fritz envies him the ability to send presents to his friends and then hates him because, since much would have more. Hans does not benefit him to the full tune he deems desirable. However Mr. Balfour wishes to get rid of this jealousy on our part, and on the foreigner's part too. He holds that we are not the poorer because other nations are rich. We are told, said he, that this country or that country had made immense strides, which are greater than the strides we have made, because they have more leeway to make up, we are told that all this threatened the position of this country; that it means so much bread taken out of the mouths of the operatives, and so much profit taken from the pockets of the capitalists. He did not believe in that doctrine; and he looked with perfect serenity on the increase of the world's wealth, so long as he could be assured that in England, they organised labour so that the best workmen received the greatest remuneration; that industry, thrift, and skill had their proper reward; that there was no lack of well-trained intelligence in all the operations of manufacturing; and that those who led—capitalists, manufacturers, and managers—showed that versatility, that power of adaptation to all the changing needs of the world, which is an absolute necessity if we were to hold our own. Mr. Balfour was speaking for the comfort of the people, not for their re-invigoration. If the people listened too much to argument of this sort, they would grow indolent, and it would be the other nation which would grow prosperous, not ours. Mr. Balfour was never President of the Board of Trade. We are glad to think he never will be.

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL RATES.

THE INDIAN POSTAL GUIDE for January 1902 contains some important alterations that should be welcome to the public. The table of rates of postage for inland parcels shows reductions. A parcel not exceeding twenty tolas pays two annas. Above 20 and under 40 it pays four and for every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof, another two annas suffices. When the packet is inflated to 440 tolas, it cost three rupees and must be registered, and for every additional forty tolas beyond this very reasonable weight, the sender pays four annas. We are not yet on a par with English parcel rates, but this alteration brings us within sight of them. A complete table of the rates of postage is given in the Guide. The chief changes in other matters are that the sender of an inland telegraphic money order to a village where there is no post office, but to which the village postman carries letters, may pay in advance for conveying by special messenger an intimation of the arrival of the money order for the payee. The Universal Postal Union now includes Uganda. Letters may be insured to destination to several new British post offices in China, to Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow, also to the German Protectorate in East Africa. Parcels may similarly be insured to the Gold Coast Colony, and the German Agencies in Morocco, and to Kaumi in China. Parcels will henceforth be exchanged directly between India and Cape Colony and India and New Zealand instead of through the British Post Office and the Post Office in Ceylon. Some other alterations as to direct money order exchanges, the money order system generally, and extensions of the parcel post have been made, which tend to make the Indian Post Office a more all-embracing oriental institution. Mr. Fanshawe is to be congratulated on his untiring efforts to extend its usefulness and the efficiency of its service.

As a mark of esteem for the memory of Mr. Arthur H. James, late Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, it has been decided by a few of his intimate friends to erect a brass memorial tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the necessary sanction for which has been obtained from the Cathedral authorities. Those desirous of subscribing to the memorial are desired to send their names to Mr. M. C. Turner, 16, Strand Road. It has been decided to limit individual subscriptions to Rs. 10 each.

SOME of the religious Boers in the Umballa Camp rise at an extremely early hour and sing morning hymns. Their German associates, who are not so deeply imbued with sanctity, resented this as it disturbed their slumbers, and one man tried to stop it by pouring a cup of hot coffee odwn one of the Psalmist's backs. This very naturally caused indignation and some warmth of feeling, and a slight rough-and-tumble took place between the two parties, in which the worst that occurred was that one man had a fork stuck into his hand.

THE January number of the "English Illustrated Magazine," which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly, contains an article by I. Zangwill on "The Commercial Future of Palestine." Other prominent contributions are, "Coming Home Through Siberia," by Mrs. Archibald Little; "Dan Leno: His Life," Told by Himself; "Thackeray's London," by Lewis Melville; and "The Scottish Crown and Scottish Coronations," by Agnes Brown. The stories include "With Sword and Crown," by A. G. Hales; "Ben," by M. P. Shiel; "An Advertisement in the Post," by H. A. Hinkson; and "Missing Hero," by Roy Horniman. The number like its predecessors is profusely illustrated, and a special feature is its striking cover designed in colours by Will Landon.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish this month, Mrs. Alexander's new novel "The Yellow Fiend." Mrs. Alexander's "Yellow Fiend" is a personage many of us would like to become better acquainted with, for its name is "Gold." To the miserly old man who had lost his mental balance, owing to the death of his delicate wife from lack of necessaries his poverty could not supply, and the coming of a legacy soon after from a relative which provided enough to keep him comfortably, money was a tormentor, and he eagerly amassed more in the hope of crushing the "fiend." The miser's grand-daughter is the personage about whom the story turns, and it is with her affairs that it is chiefly concerned. Trials come upon her, love, and a devotion to art, and the story is finally concluded in the happy manner characteristic of this author.

THE Corsican papers report the close of a vendetta short but characteristically ferocious. A man named Paoli, of Velzolasco, after undergoing five years' imprisonment, came out breathing vengeance against two of the witnesses, both of whom he murdered with great audacity and in rapid succession, shooting them publicly in broad daylight. His second crime was perpetrated last July, and since then he has lived a hunted life in the bush, the police continually driving him from lair to lair, and setting numberless ambuscades for his capture. All failed, however, and they had to shoot him in his fastness at last. One day there was long and severe firing at long range between a party of police and Paoli posted in the bush, and several days later the brigand's dead body was found in his hiding-place.

THE sad news has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine that leprosy is rife in all the French Colonies, and in the penal settlement of New Caledonia. It was formerly thought to be confined to natives, but has spread in an alarming way among Europeans. In 1890 only six of the latter were attacked at Numea. In 1893 34 cases were reported, and 77 in 1897. In 1898 the European lepers numbered 149, and in 1900 184. This rapid spread of the malady may be attributed to utter want of hygienic precautions and medical care. The above cases are reported because they are within bounds. It is impossible to say how many there are beyond the penal boundaries, but they are evidently numerous among the Kanakas. Leprosy is endemic in Madagascar. This malady is common. Some leper settlements have been created, and seem to do some good. Soldiers bring back leprosy from the Colonies to France, where it is on the increase.

BISHOP Weldon's appointment to a Westminster canonry, says the "Express," is a disappointment, not only to his English friends, but also probably to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who is understood to have concerned himself with his former schoolfellow's prospects of ecclesiastical promotion. When Bishop Weldon went to India with high hopes as Metropolitan, he was unprepared for the necessary restrictions imposed by the Imperial authority on the Church in India. Missionary and evangelical enthusiasm is out of place in the State Church of a dependency, where the religions of the subject people are expressly protected by the dominant Power. Bishop Weldon's active intellect and burning enthusiasm will find ample scope in the Church of England at home. It is whispered that Bishop Weldon would not be averse from seeing the Church of England open her doors so widely as to include the great bodies of Free Churchmen who are now classed as Dissenters. There is room for a statesman in the Church of England, and although Bishop Weldon has not been appointed to a see by the present Government, it is not impossible that under the influence of his powerful intellect and great organising powers, changes in the Church of England may be far reaching and even startling in their effect on national life and character.

TALES OF A DYING RACE.

THE EXTINCTION OF THE MAORI.

TOLD BY MR. A. A. GRACE.

"You can't tame a cat with the stick, and you can't tame a tiger by love—yet they are both of the same tribe," said an eminent Colonial reformer, summing up in a sentence one of the most important questions of "Responsibility of Empire."

Luckily for us, writes Mr. J. M. Fraser in the "Express," the Imperial Government are beginning to see the wisdom of this statement. They are discarding their tape-entangled traditions, which have been so successful in alienating our Colonies and in losing to the mother country the "Plantations of Northern America," and have found that circumstances alter cases so far as Imperial laws are concerned.

Here, then, we have a theme around which Mr. A. A. Grace has woven a delightful series of stories, entitled "Tales of a Dying Race." It is a purposeful book, full of subtle meaning, tender sentiment, and showing withal great insight into the manners and customs of our semi-savage dependents.

CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.

It is of the Maoris that Mr. Grace writes. In times of peace, and before the white man came, these children of the Southern Seas enjoyed an arcadian existence into which no care intruded; in time of war they "passed into the seventh heaven of rapturous excitement, and not infrequently into the seventh heaven itself, through the gates of Te Reinga, which is their name for Hades."

When the white man arrived (the author tells us) he found the islands rent from end to end with internecine wars; but instead of seeing in him their common enemy, against whom it was expedient for them to unite, the Maoris welcomed the pakeha because he could supply them with powder and shot with which to exterminate each other.

This they almost accomplished; and now the assimilation of a civilisation they do not understand is finishing the work! It is the sad belief of those who know the race best that the Maoris are doomed to be extinguished or absorbed. Therefore I have named this book "Tales of a Dying Race."

Extinction or absorption, call them what you will, form the keynote of all white suzerainty. The conquering government as a body, or the white man as an individual, both expect the savage to at once acquiesce in their common laws. What is the result? Why, extinction or absorption, of course, as is well shown in two of the many tales in the volume under review.

The first is of Tamahua, who had two wives which, by the way, is eminently "tika"—quite correct—according to the Maori way of thinking. His first wife bore him no children, so he had married Arahuta.

ARAHUTA'S LOVE.

When the German missionary first came to the village Arahuta had presented her husband, the chief, with three boys, each one fit to represent the noble line from whence he sprang. Was it to be wondered at, therefore, that a great love for Tamahua the father, possessed the heart of Arahuta the mother?

The first thing the missionary did was to instil the tenets of his faith into his dusky flock. But while some refused to accept the "karakia" of the white priest, others tried his ways. For the German had a knack of placing the startling tales of the Old Testament to telling effect. And the Maori loves a new thing above all else.

In Tamahua's case the stumbling-block lay with his two wives. The one he loved because she was his first wife; the other because she was the bearer of his children. That he should keep the former, the missionary thought advisable. But Tamahua, naturally loved Arahuta better. Moreover, he saw no reason why he should not continue in the possession of his two wives.

Once let him win Tamahua, thought the missionary, and the whole village would troop to the river-side for baptism. So he stayed a month in a hut beside the chief's, with the result that is vividly brought before us in the following words:—

Arahuta was sitting on the sea beach, crying. The white frothy little waves of the land-locked bay laved her feet, white seabirds flew screaming past her; the chubby brown infant she nursed divided his attention between his mother and the encroaching tide.

But Arahuta paid small heed to child, seabirds, or sea. Her tear-blurred eyes gazed constantly at the concourse of people in the village, some three hundred yards from where she sat upon the beach.

One of the chiefs was addressing the people. Arahuta could hear his voice lifted high upon the still air. She could see him walking up and down in front of the crowd and gesticulating wildly in emphasis of his speech.

TAMA'S SPEECH.

Arahuta knew the orator, Tama', father of the child she nursed.

His speech was a long one. When it was ended there was great shouting in approval of what had been said, and the whole audience, at the direction of the speaker, trooped down to the beach, where they clustered under a great pohutukawa tree, whose branches of crimson flowers threw a cool shade upon the yellow sand. The people grouped themselves round a large wooden font, decorated with rich red flowers from the tree above.

Then from the village came down a man dressed in white and with him were the chiefs of the tribe and Tamahua. This man in white was the German priest, who had brought the new religion to Papatea. And the new religion had become the fashion, and everyone wanted to join it—except Arahuta.

Thus were the fruits of the Rev. Gottlieb's labours gathered. But how many plums withered? How many were crushed in the gathering? Arahuta was one—and Arahuta was not alone. The case was not one of absorption; rather was it one of extinction.

Night had closed down on the village. The feasters had sung their last hymn; the kauta fires had died out; everybody was fast asleep. The place was as quiet as death, but for the breaking of the waves upon the shore.

The moonlight glistened on the dark waters and the beach looked white in the pale light.

On this white band of sand there was a black speck moving. It was Arahuta with her child coming back towards the kainga. She paused beneath the big pohutukawa tree, whose redness was now turned black, and laved her hands in the holy water which still lay at the bottom of the font.

Presently she sprinkled her sleeping child with a few drops, and made marks crosswise on his forehead. Then for a while she called on the unknown god to curse the white man and all his tribe.

Her voice reached the village, and a wakeful cur barked at her. When she had finished her imprecation, she walked down the beach into the moonlit sea.

With her babe upon her back she swam far out upon the glistening waters, till she appeared but a little black blot upon the sheet of silver. Suddenly the blot vanished.

In the second story we learn what absorption is doing for the Maori race. Absorption has been wittily described as "licensed stealing"—which it usually is when applied to conquered savages. The Indians of Canada and the Redskins of the United States are both undergoing this process. How it is done is aptly shown in the tale of Tuku and the white man.

Tuku was a Maori girl possessed of many charms and a bona-fide title to ten thousand acres of real estate. Small wonder, therefore, that the local celebrities swarmed round the paternal home, hoping to find favour in the eyes of the dusky heiress. But some were men of no consequence; some were too of wai piro, which is the Maori pet name for intoxicating liquors; and some were of too small stature to uphold the office of Tuku's husband.

With Ruku, the hero of our story, it was otherwise. He was a man of great mana, so he came along the coast in the biggest canoe of his tribe (rowed by fifty men), and his advent was celebrated with a feast such as is given only to the most honoured guests.

The first evening that the guests and their entertainers were assembled, Tuku contented herself with glancing at Ruku when he wasn't looking.

(Concluded on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

ATTACK ON A VANGUARD.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS

THE TWEEFONTEIN DISASTER.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that 35 Boers have been killed during the week and five wounded, 237 made prisoners and 212 rifles captured exclusive of De Wet's losses in attacking Dartnell and Firman, reliably estimated at thirty killed and fifty wounded.

The Boers got away Colonel Firman's two guns at Tweefontein.

Driscoll's vanguard was attacked on the 29th, in the South-East of Orange Colony. Three Boers were killed and eight captured.

General Bruce Hamilton engaged Grobelaar on the 23rd, to the East of Ermelo in a thick fog. The enemy left four dead and eleven prisoners were taken.

Colonel Mackenzie, who was co-operating northward, captured seventeen Boers.

JAN. 1.

Correspondents at Pretoria continue to urge the necessity of further reinforcements.

Owing to the number of artillerymen who are disengaged by the return of guns home, Lord Kitchener is forming three corps of Artillery and Mounted Infantry, each 1,500 strong.

Independent accounts of the Tweefontein affair show that De Wet's force of 1,500 men removed their boots and climbed the precipice noiselessly, and completely startled the sleeping camp.

A terrible struggle took place, which lasted barely half an hour.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

DEC. 31.

His Majesty the King has deputed the Prince of Wales to attend the celebration of the Emperor William's birthday at Berlin.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The Revenue for the quarter, shows an increase of three and-a-half millions, and for nine months eight millions.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

M. de Lessar has notified to Prince Ching at Wangwenshao that Russia refuses to amend the Manchuria Treaty.

The situation is therefore at a deadlock.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

The German Charges d' Affaires entertain the Marquis Ito privately to-day.

MURDER OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

A Belgian Missionary and three converts have been murdered in the Province of Kensee. This is attributed to the presence of Prince Tuan.

THE KING'S STUD.

Lord Marcus Beresford has been appointed manager of the King's thorough-bred stud.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the second test match which is being played at Melbourne, the Australians made 112 in the first innings.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST KOLIS.

Our Ahmedabad Correspondent writing on Monday, says:—A criminal case was tried before Mr. H. Page, the Additional Sessions Judged with the aid of a jury, in which Lehra, Lalu, and Bobdia, all Kolis of the village of Ashi, in the taluka of Borsad, were charged with the murder of one Bawa Chela, of the same village, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The circumstances of the case as set forth by the prosecution were on the morning of the 30th August, the deceased left his house, informing his widows Nathi and Dhuli, that he was going into the jungle to fetch firewood. The deceased never returned and the widows informed the police patel of the village of his disappearence of Bawa Chela, seven days after.

Investigations was made by the police, discovered a headless corpse and a human skull. The theory of the prosecution was that accused No. 3 was instructed to decoy the deceased and to betray him into the hands of the other accused persons. But there was no direct evidence upon the point on the contrary, it was proved that No. 3 was the family friend of the deceased, frequenting his house every now and then. The only eye-witness, Babar Bhaigi deposed that he saw the three accused beating the deceased with a bill-hook and an axe which were afterwards found in the village tank.

Dr. Ratanbhdra Manibhadra, Civil Surgeon of Petlad, belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar's territory, said that the corpse could never be identified owing to its utter decomposition. No distinguishing marks could be proved by the relatives of the deceased.

After a brief and clear summing up of the whole case by the learned Judge, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The accused were all discharged by the Court. Mr. Pranshanker Narotum, the Assistant Government Prosecutor, appealed for the Crown.

Mrs. Lely, the wife of the Revenue Commissior gave an "At home" last night to the members of the Indian National Association. About one hundred guests were invited, including European and Native ladies. Dr. John Vollen delivered a lecture entitled "Stray votes." The Scantlag was beautifully illuminated on the occasion. The party broke up at 12, midnight.

The members of the Parsi Club of Ahmedabad gave an entertainment to Khan Bahadhur Fardonji Kaverji Taraporewala, B.A., L.C.E., the Executive Engineer, on the occasion of conferring the titles of the companion [illegible] Empire and the Kaisar-i-Hind G[illegible] have been conferred upon him [illegible] of these last two years. In [illegible] Coming, His Excellency the [illegible] examined the famine relief-works [illegible] by Mr. Taraporewala. Being greatly pleased with the efficient working of the famine camps, Mr. Taraporewala was awarded the orders of the Indian Empire. On a second visit by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Mr. Taraporewala was decorated with the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal. Both were conferred upon him in recognition of his valuable services rendered during the last famines. Khan Bahadur Nowrosji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., who presided spoke in very eulogistic terms of Mr. Taraporewala's engineering abilities as well as his philanthropic efforts to assist the poor and distressed people. The usuals toasts of the "King-Emperor and the Royal family" and the "guest of the evening" were honoured. Mr. Taraporewala, replying in suitable terms, thanked the president and the members and wished the Club prosperity and success. Mr. Narinan R. Kotha, the energetic secretary, made the entertainment a great success. A mandap was erected in front of the club-house, which was beautifully covered with flowers, ever-green flags and bunting. The whole was illuminated with Ratnagar's buttles and incandescent gas lamps. The gathering dispersed at about twelve.

THE PANNA COMMISSION.

THE MAHARAJA'S DEPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1

Before the Panna Commission, on Monday, the Maharaja, who appeared as first witness for the defence, gave his deposition which lasted the whole day and was not completed when the Commission adjourned for the day at 4-45 p.m. His Highness gave some particulars of his own and his family's history. He said the whole of Jagul Kisan Kadi's statement, of what took place at the palace on the morning of the 24th June, was false. Mr. Manley told him that he had found the Rao Raja lying on the ground, but could get no reply to his questions; that the doctor had told him that this was a case of "lapath"; and that there had been vomiting and purging. He also said that the doctor thought this might be the case of stryohnine poison. He further said that the doctor was of opinion that Rao Raja would be all right the next day.

Mr. Manley made no mention of arsenic. He said he had been to see the Rao Raja, but could not get to him as his wives were in the room, but outside he had heard a talk of poison. The Maharaja told him to go and direct that if this was a case of poison, the parties concerned should be arrested. Shambu's name had not been mentioned up to this time. The Maharaja also sent Pirthipal Singh to go and make inquiries. He sent for Sri Nath on hearing that reference was made to poison. The Maharaja did not, when he sent for him, send for any meat, nor did any meat come. Sri Nath, when he came, said the Rao Raja had sunstroke and was vomiting and purging. Sri Nath also said he had suspected strycnine, as the meat which was given to the Rao Rajah was bitter, but as the dog had not died, to which some of the meat had been given, he believed his diagnosis of lapath was correct and that the Rao Raja would see the Maharaja next day. The Maharaja saw Sri Nath again at 10 o'clock that night and inquired how the Rao Raja was.

The Maharaja had, previous to this, sent messengers to inquire whether Sri Nath did not on his second visit, whisper into the Maharajah's ear that this was a case of arsenical poisoning. He said it was a case of "lapath" and that the Rao Raja would recover under treatment. The Maharaja did not tell him to say it was a case of "lapath." The Maharaja sent "baids" to see Rao Raja and they reported lapath and cholera to be the cause of illness. Sri Nath's statement that at 1 p. m. the Maharaja sent for him and asked him what would be the result of a post mortem, and that he said arsenic would be discovered, was untrue. Bawa Gopal told the Maharaja that three letters had been sent to Nowgong, Indore and Chatarpur on the night of the 24th June, and that in them he had been made to write about the poisoning. The Maharaja did not send for Sobha Singh, who neither came to the palace nor did the Maharaja threaten him. The Maharaja denied Sobha Singh's statement that he threatened him and the Rao Ranies with writing letters to Nowgong and Indore. When he went to see the Rao Ranisee the elder Rani said she suspected Shambu of having given the Rao Raja poisoned food on which the Maharaja promised to look for him, and if he was apprehended to punish him in such a way as would please her.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

A RECEPTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

Mr. Paranjpe, a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge, arrived in Poona from Nasik by this afternoon's train. The members of the Deccan Education Society, and nearly 300 past and present students of the Fergusson College, were present on the railway platform to receive him. Mr. Paranjpe, after alighting from the train, was garlanded by Sardar Dorabjee Pudumjee who welcomed him on behalf of the members of the Deccan Education Society in a short but felicitous speech. He referred to the self-sacrificing spirit in which Mr. Paranjpe had agreed to devote time and attention to prosecute his studies to perfection. He also spoke of his attainments in England and concluded in advising the students assembled to take every advantage of learning which Mr. Paranjpe would be able to place at their disposal when he entered upon his duties in the Fergusson College. Mr. Paranjpe then thanked the assembly for giving him the honour. He was afterwards entertained at a tea party, which was held in the Fergusson College.

PROCLAMATION PARADE OF TROOPS

A LARGE concourse of spectators assembled yesterday morning around the Oval to witness the parade of troops held in celebration of the Proclamation of the British assumption of sovereignty of India. For some years past such ceremonial parades had been held at 7-30 o'clock in the morning, but this year it was fixed to be held an hour and a half later, a change not known to the majority of natives and as usual the crowd assembled early. The troops taking part in the parade numbered over twelve hundred and consisted of the following:—Royal Navy, under the command of Lieutenant Peirce, R. N., Royal Garrison Artillery comprising 13th Eastern Division, under Major N. W. H. DaBoulay; 19th Eastern Division under Major W. H. Cummings, and 26th Eastern Division, under Major Giles, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Callwell, R. A. 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Eccles; 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), under Captain C. G. Carnegy, and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (under Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Mitchell. The last regiment mustered nearly five hundred men on Parade. The detachment of Artillery from Mahaluxmi was the first to enter the enclosure and was immediately followed by the Garrison Artillery from Colaba. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the naval detachment with six guns came next and entered the ground from the Bandstand. The native regiments followed in quick succession from the Church Gate corner. On the Naval detachment approaching the right of the line, they at once took up their position facing the East. On their left were drawn up in two lines the regiments in the following order with the massed bands in the rear:—Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 21st Bombay Infantry and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. At 9 o'clock Brigadier General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, rode on to the ground and took command of the parade. The Royal standard was unfurled and immediately the naval guns began to fire the Imperial Salute of 31 guns, the Infantry meanwhile giving a "feu-de-joie," the first round after 11 guns and the other two rounds at the interval of ten guns each and the Bands playing the National Anthem after each round. A royal salute was then given, after which General Ventris called for three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor, which were lustily given by the troops. General Ventris then rode up to the saluting base and the various regiments having formed up in quarter columns, marched past the Royal Standard.

At the conclusion of the parade, General Ventris made the annual inspection of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Early in the morning the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers celebrated the "Koregam Day" with the usual ceremony on the general parade ground. The battle of Koregam was fought in 1828 against Baji Rao, the Peshwa. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers under the command of Captain Staunton and Dr. Wyllie routed the enemy's force and the Peshwa fled to the Karnatic.

All the Government and merchants' vessels lying in harbour and in the Docks were decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern. His Majesty's Cruisers, Fox, and Iphigenia, fired a salute of 31 guns each at noon yesterday.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"IOLANTHE" AT THE SAVOY.

A SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL ON SCOTTISH ART.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

"WHEN in doubt revive Sullivan and Gilbert" was the old policy at the Savoy, and there can be no question that it still holds good. "Iolanthe," which was received last Saturday night by a new generation with much the same enthusiasm as was shown by playgoers of nineteen years ago, is a special instance in point. It was written when both author and composer were at their ripest, and despite the fact that as an obvious satire on legal procedure and politics it might have been expected to have grown out of date, it seemed almost as fresh, and the sharp-edged wit was on Saturday as keenly appreciated as ever. Even in the new century, indeed, Mr. Gilbert's puppets can still, without contradiction, sing of a House of Lords who, "throughout the war, did nothing in particular," and of that curious survival of the old fiction, a "very susceptible Chancellor" who sits in his Court all day, "giving agreeable girls away." The Bar, no doubt, has reformed itself since the time that a lawyer with his tongue in his cheek could sing:

My learned profession I'll never disgrace
By taking a fee with a grin on my face.

When I haven't been there to attend to the case.

But youthful peers still wed pretty girls of lowly parentage, reflecting "Of birth and position we've plenty. We've grammar and spelling for two, and blood and behaviour for twenty"; while matters in Parliament have not materially altered since the sleepy Grenadier keeping sentry in Palace-yard first sang:

When in that House M.P.'s divide,
If they've a brain and cerebellum, too,
They've got to leave that brain outside,
And vote just as their leaders tell 'em, to.
But then the prospect of a lot
Of dull M.P.'s in close proximity,
All thinking for themselves is what
No man can face with equanimity.

Sometimes, no doubt, though very occasionally, the book does drag a little, for Mr. Gilbert's satire is subtle, and the audience did not seem readily to grasp the meaning of the first scene or the paradoxical dialogue between the two peers in the second act. Moreover, Lord Mountararat, a role originally created by Mr. Barrington, had, owing to the illness of Mr. Leon, to be entrusted at the last moment to another gentleman, who, under the circumstances, did very well, but who will, no doubt, gain more confidence later on. But most of the old points were taken up by the audience, and the antics of the "very susceptible Chancellor," as performed by Mr. Passmore, were again greeted with shouts of laughter; while a double encore followed his whimsical dance in New Palace-yard, and also the humorous apostrophe to Captain Shaw, who, on Saturday, by the way, occupied the identical seat to which, in 1882, the bevy of Fairies, advancing to the footlights, first addressed the laughable inquiry, "Can thy Brigade, with cool cascad , quench my true love."

That "Iolanthe" contains some of Sir Arthur Sullivan's most pleasant and most finished music as always been acknowledged. Indeed, the first finale is the longest and most important he ever wrote in light opera. To the composer, however, the work was associated with one unpleasant memory. An hour before he stepped into the orchestra to direct the first performance in 1882, he received news that, owing to the failure of a certain firm, the savings of his lifetime had disappeared. As a matter of fact, that night, with the exception of a small balance at the bank, he stood penniless. Happily the success of "Iolanthe" obviated all anxiety as to time, for the opera ran until "Princess Ida" was produced in the early part of 1884. A few days after the production of "Iolanthe," Mr. Gladstone, who had been to see the opera, wrote a letter, reprinted in the Sullivan biography, in which the great statesman said, "I must thankfully acknowledge the great pleasure which the entertainment gave me. Nothing, I thought, could be happier than the manner in which the comic strain of the piece was blended with its harmonies of sight and sound; so good in taste, and so admirable in execution from beginning to end." The same eloquent words will equally apply to the revival, which, thanks to the generosity of Mr. William Greet, and the co-operation of Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, is as notable as Savoy productions invariably have been for beauty and refinement, the groupings of peers and fairies being as great a delight to the eye as the Sullivan melodies and orchestration are to the ear. Five months after Mr. Gladstone wrote his letter about "Iolanthe" the Liberal Premier, by the way, again addressed the composer, "I have the pleasure to inform you that I am permitted by her Majesty to propose that you should receive the honour of knighthood in recognition of your distinguished talents as a composer, and of the services you have rendered to the promotion of the art of music generally in this country."

Among those who were loudest in their applause at the Savoy on Saturday night was Mr. George Grossmith, the original Lord Chancellor, but who now sat in a box to enjoy the laughter-provoking performance of his successor, Mr. Passmore. That excellent comedian is, in fact, the most popular figure in the revival, although the cast, as a whole, is a strong one, especially as to the admirable Strephon of Mr. Lytton, the Earl Tolloller of Mr. Evett, and the Phyllis of Miss Isabel Jay. The parts were, we believe, entirely new to all these artists, and the manner in which they had so quickly studied them and had grasped Mr. Gilbert's intentions was highly creditable. Mr. Groupton, a Grenadier a good deal too big for his sentry box, was a suitidently stolid representative of Private Willis; Miss Louis Pounds looked very charming in Miss Jessie Bond's old character of Iolanthe; Miss Brandram was a regal Queen of the Fairies, and three smaller parts, which nineteen years ago fell to Miss Fortescue, Miss Sybil Grey, and the lady who is now Mrs. George Edwardes, were now undertaken by Misses Fraser, Agnew, and Dyke. Mr. Cellier conducted an excellent performance, at the close of which he, with Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. Carte, were recalled to the footlights, and were enthusiastically cheered. To prophesy is said to be dangerous, but it is tolerably certain that the revival of so charming and so amusing a work will be welcomed by after-dinner audiences for a considerable time to come.

A good deal has been heard of the Bohemian violinist, Kocian, who made his debut at St. James's Hall and there can be little doubt that the new comer is destined ultimately to make a distinguished name for himself. To pretend, however, that his part is to rival his fellow pupil, Kubelik, is, we believe, to do injustice to both players. Both, like Ondricek—who however, received finishing lessons from Massart at the Paris Conservatoire, where he "tied" with M. Rivarde for the premier prix—are natives of Prague, and were pupils at the local Conservatory, under Dvorak as director, and Sevcik as teacher. Sevcik is unquestionably a professor whose pupils are rapidly winning celebrity, chiefly for technique, and for a wonderful mastery over the executive difficulties of works of display such as the compositions of Paganini. Indeed, it is chiefly as a Paganini player that Kubelik has become famous. Jaroslav Kocian bids fair to develop into an artist of more catholic tendencies, but with a strong bias in favour of the music of his native land. He is only eighteen, and we may, therefore, fairly expect his tone to increase in power; and his execution, marvellously accurate as it now is, to even further improve. Indeed, he is still almost a student, and it was but a comparatively few weeks ago that he played at his farewell school concert at Prague, then, by the way rendering, among other things, four of the pieces which were included in his London programme. The chief points which must have struck the more thinking among the audience at St. James's Hall were, however, the artistic restraint and the true classical feeling displayed in a remarkably fine performance of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata (in the honours of the rendering of which that clever young pianist Miss Marguerite Elzy shared, and the essentially national spirit shown in the purely Bohemian works, which included a not particularly distinguished Elegy from his own pen, and a "Holkamodrooka," or Bohemian dance, by his master. The last, an effective example of the national style, was an especially interesting performance; while throughout the concert the new comer's playing was notable for absolute accuracy of intonation, for purity of tone, and for a command of nuance to which some of the mere violin virtuosi do not pretend. He also played Ernst's Concerto in F sharp minor, with, for an encore, a Meditation by Tschaikowsky, and at the end of the concert a couple of movements from Paganini's Concertos, with the inevitable extra piece. It will certainly not be long before we have another opportunity of hearing this gifted young performer. It should be added that the violin solos were skilfully accompanied by Mr. Wilfred Bendall, who, many will be glad to see, is taking up concert work again, and that they were interspersed with piano pieces, by Cowen, Moszkowski, and Liszt, played by Miss Elzy.

Mr Augustine Birrel, K.C., M.P., has opened a new exhibition of pictures by Scottish artists, at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. He said he did not suppose there was anything in the wide world so exposed to criticism as a picture—probably because nearly everybody considered themselves capable of it. It was a curious reflection to him that there must be a good many people who had visited the various capitals of the world, and had become acquainted with all the styles and mannerisms of the great masters, and who yet were absolutely ignorant of the mechanical dodges and the devices—some honourable and some less so—which the artist employed in the production of his work. For all many people knew or cared, the pictures might have dropped from the sky. That consideration ought to make them hesitate before lightly assuming the province of the critic. The part which public taste played in the career of artists was lamentable. If the artist at the outset elected to paint to please the public taste, it might be readily taken for granted that he was going to the devil. (Laughter.) It was bad enough to play the part of Mephistopheles at any time, but to be a stupid Mephistopheles was intolerable. He supposed it was notorious that the public liked bad pictures—(laughter)—they liked them on "their broad merits." (More laughter.) That was not because the public were vicious—it was because they were so horribly sentimental. Sentiment was the breach through which the bad artist too often reached them. A pale cheeked, ailing child, and a forlorn mother bending over its cot for a subject—and they were done for. (Loud laughter.) Its one motive was to make them cry, and they did cry—and said it was a fine picture. As a matter of fact it was an infamous picture—really bad however sacred and touching its associations or pleasing its theme. When he met with such pictures he always felt as Carlyle did when passing the print shop—inclined to walk away in another direction and mutter. (Loud laughter.) He was told the exhibition was one of pictures painted by Scotch artists. He was bound to say that the Scotchman's taste was naturally bad, and his opinions not worth having. (Laughter.) That they were good was a delusion kindly held by Southerners. He believed also that the pictures were all by living painters. He recommended them to encourage living artists—though he said that because it was contrary to all his own habits and instincts—for in the pursuit in which he enjoyed himself most—in the world of books—there was nothing he liked more than a live book by an author who had been comfortably dead for a hundred years or so. In conclusion, he appealed to them to eradicate and exercise the demon of bad taste, and to avoid everything that was bad, vulgar, frivolous, and pretentious.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has contributed to the current number of "The Author" a long article on the subject of "How to Make Plays Readable," in which he attributes the prejudice against printed plays to the authors' practice of "flinging repulsive stage technicalities in the face of the public." How many readers, he asks, would Charles Dickens have had, or deserved to have, if he had written in this manner: "Sikes lights paper—calls dog—loads pistol with newspaper—takes bludgeon from it, above fireplace, and strikes Nancy. Nancy: Lord, Bill! (Dies.) Sikes wipes brow—shudders—takes hat from chair O.P.—sees ghost, not visible to audience, and exit L. U. E." Mr. Shaw thinks that not readers only, but actors and managers, have a claim to be considered in this matter. There is, no doubt that of late years stage directions have shown a tendency to become more and more elaborately futile, till they have almost reached the absurdity of the German farce writer's famous direction: "Here a blue coat is brushed behind the scenes." Mr. Shaw, however, seems to be more concerned with the "repulsive technicalities," since he exhorts his brother dramatists not to spare their time in describing the action of a piece. Unfortunately, he continues in a vein which looks very like making a jest of his own doctrine.

Let me, he says, give an example of a stage direction of my own which has been rebuked as a silly joke by people who do not understand the real relations of author and actor. It runs thus: "Soand-So's complexion fades into stone-grey; and all movement and expression desert his eyes." This is the sort of stage direction an actor really wants. Of course he can no more actually change his complexion to stone-grey than Mr. Forbes Robertson can actually die after saying, "The rest is silence." But he can produce the impression suggested by the direction perfectly. How he produces it is his business, not mine. This distinction is important, because, if I wrote such a stage direction as "turns his back to the audience and furtively dabs vaseline on his eye-lashes" instead of "his eyes glisten with tears," I should be guilty of an outrage on both actor and reader.

We find it hard to believe or to imagine that Mr. Shaw believes that an actor wants to be reminded in this euphemistic fashion that the moment has come for the furtive business with the vaseline bottle. It would tend to save time and simplify matters if Mr. Shaw would condescend to give a hint as to when he is writing in good faith and when he is trying, as folk say, to take a rise out of the simple-minded reader.

Mrs. Langtry has lent the use of the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, for the morning performance in aid of the funds of the St. Mark's Hospital, which will take place on Thursday, February 13th. We have already noted that Mrs. Langtry proposes to open this house about a fortnight after Christmas, with a new play by Mr. Paul Kester, author of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" who has once more taken a celebrated actress for his heroine—this time in the person of Mdlle. Mars. This long-famous comedienne, whom Mrs. Langtry is preparing to impersonate, will be under the disadvantage of being less known to English playgoers than the famous exorange girl of Drury Lane, or Margaret Woffington, or Mrs. Olive, or any other of the distinguished actresses who have been from time to time pressed into the service of the playwrights. Her career, however, was a romantic one, and is not lacking in dramatic incidents. Mdlle. Mars, who died in 1847 in her eighty-ninth year, was for the greater part of her long career a leading actress at the Theatre Francais, and was celebrated for the wide range of her talents in the impersonation of leading parts both of the classic and the modern repertory. Her first success was in the part of the deaf and dumb girl in "L'Abbe de L'Epee" in 1803, and when at the age of seventy-two she took her farewell of the public, she characters chosen by her for the occasion were Celimene in "Le Misanthrope," and the Marchioness in "Les Fausses Confidences"—both parts of the first order. Mdlle. Mars was a reputed mistress of Napoleon the First, and under the Restauration her enthusiasm for the captive Emperor involved her in frequent troubles and disturbances. The King's Guards came to the theatre expressly to hiss her, and her refusal to cry "Vive le Roi" coupled with her appearance in a robe emboroidered with bees and violets, led to a serious riot. King Louis XVIII., however, so far from resenting her disloyalty, settled upon her a pension of thirty thousand livres. Stories of the actress's luxury and extravagance are many, but for all that she left at her death a fortune of one million of francs.

Suburban London is gradually being provided with its "Empire" Theatres of Vaieties. The latest to make its appearance is the Hackney Empire. It has been erected in Mare-street, and architecturally is a striking addition to the buildings of a district already well endowed in that respect. This, the latest, Empire had a house-warming on Saturday, preparatory to being opened this evening.

The principal entrance in Mare-street is of bold Victorian design. The central portion of the facade contains the entrances to the stalls and grand circle, and above this is an open balcony, with a bold arch over, springing from columns, and surmounted by a pediment with a finely-modelled figure holding aloft an arc light. Towers of quite unusual design, domed in terra cotta, and carrying flambeaux, flank the main entrance, and contain the door ways leading to the pit stalls and stall exits. The auditorium is one of the finest in the Metropolis, being 75 feet from stage front to pit back, with a width of some 80 feet in its widest part. The stage is 60 feet wide by 40 feet deep. The general scheme of colouring is most effective, being in cream and grey blue, relieved by Dubarry rose draperies and coloured wall-surfaces. The auditorium is upholstered and furnished in a colour embossed plush from the architect's special designs and combined with the artistic decorations and electric light fittings has a brilliant effect. The heating of the theatre is by hot water process, and all the latest designs for minimising the risk of fire have been adopted. The auditorium and entrances, etc., are built of concrete, iron, brick, and stone, and there is an asbestos fire-proof curtain separating the auditorium from the stage, but what is of more importance still, the exits—short, straight, and wide—are more than sufficient for the number of people to be accommodated.

At Saturday's reception the band of the theatre played selections of music, and during an interval congratulatory speeches were delivered by the Mayor of Hackney, Mr. Frank Matcham, the architect of the theatre, and others. The management of the Hackney Empire has been entrusted to Mr. John Christie, formerly assistant to Mr. Gething, at the Stratford Empire.

There have come under Messrs. Sotheby's hammer some exceptionally fine engravings after portraits by Hoppner, By S. W. Reynolds was a brilliant proof, in earliest finished state of the Duchess of Bedford, this example differing from those generally known as first state, inasmuch as it was before the inscription in etched letters, and before the words "first fifty" were added in the corner. It was valued at £390. It is worth noting that Ward's rendering of the "Daughters of Sir T. Frankland" has made as much as 330 guineas, and "Lady Mildmay," by W. Say, 360 guineas—both after Hoppner. On the other hand, £390 almost certainly is a record price for an engraving by S. W. Reynolds. Five mezzotints after Sir Joshua, the property of Mr. J. Woodham Smith, Streatham, made considerable sums: "Mrs. Abington," first state, by J. Watson, 210 guineas; "Anne, Viscountess Townshend," first state, by V. Green, £170; "Lady Elizabeth Compton," first state again by Green, £150; "The Ladies Waldegrave," second state, by Green, 130 guineas; and "Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland," by Green, 102 guineas. The series known as "Ladies of Rank and Fashion" comprises nine portraits by Hoppner as well as three by Charles Wilkin, who engraved the set.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

THE RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS.

THE INQUEST.

THE work of removing the ruins from the scene of the recent fire off Abdul Rahiman Street, was continued yesterday, and the efforts of the men to recover the remains of the victims have been so far successful that up to noon yesterday, no less than sixteen baskets full of human flesh and bones had been unearthed. On Tuesday night the workers reached that part of the ruined structure where the children had been got together for removal into the other house, and where they had evidently been burnt, but owing to the dangerous nature of the "debris" around, which threatened to give way every moment, the work was suspended for a time, and all efforts were directed to clearing away the dangerous materials. This having been done, the work for the search of the remains of the missing children was resumed yesterday morning, with the result that fragments of bones and flesh have been recovered, but all beyond identification. A portion of the remains has been identified by a silver anklet found on a particle of the ankle, as that of Moraji Hirji, aged seven, one of the missing boys. The father, who is a grain dealer residing in Vithalwady, recognised the silver anklet as that which his son had been wearing when last seen alive. A Mahomedan who had lost his son Noormahomed in the conflagration, appealed to Inspector Power yesterday morning to allow him to take away some portion of the flesh and bones to be buried according to Mahomedan rites. The request was readily complied with, provided he could identify the remains. This the man was unable to do, as there were remains of Hindus and Mahomedans mixed together. The remains of two other children named Motichund Navalchund and Javerchund Manchund have also been identified by their parents, the former from the clothing and the latter from an ear-ring and a silver waistchain. Two of the children named Amrat Jeebhai and Jeejeebai, a girl, who had been reported missing, have since been accounted for by the parents.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry last evening in Shamsett Street, regarding the deaths of Motichund Navalchund and Morarji Heerji, and eight other deceased boys. The remains of the first two deceased were identified by their parents.

IDENTIFICATION.

Navalchund Moolchund, a Jeweller deposed: I have looked at the remains before this inquest and identify it as that of the deceased Motichund Navalchund, who was my son, aged eight years and lived with me. I identify the remains by the pieces of cloth with which his coat and trousers were made, found with the remains. I last saw him alive and well at 1 p. m. on Saturday, when he left home to go to school as usual in Shamsett Street. At 3-15 p. m. that day I heard a fire had occurred at the school. I went to the school and found it in flames. I have from time to time watched at the scene of the fire for the remains that may be found. On receiving certain information at 11 a. m. to-day, I went to the spot and there saw the remains of several bodies. I examined them and identified those of the deceased. I have no reason to believe the fire was caused by foul play. I think it was an accident.

Heerji Poonsee, a grain dealer of Vithalwady, deposed: I have looked at the remains before the inquest and identify them as those of the deceased Morarji, who was my son, aged six years and lived with me. I identify the remains from a silver bangle he wore on his foot. I knew its weight and shape. I last saw him alive and well at 1 p. m. on Saturday last, when he left home for school kept by Purbhooram Mehtaji in Shamsett Street. I was informed of a fire at the school at 3 p.m. that day. I went there and found the school in flames and the debris falling. From time to time I visited the scene of the fire to see if the body of the deceased was recovered. To-day at 10 a.m. I saw the remains recovered, which I identified. I suspect no foul play or negligence as to the cause of the fire.

THE RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS.

Inspector Charles Power of the Bombay Police Force said that the first remains were unearthed on the previous evening in the southern portion of the centre building which was burnt down in the fire on Saturday last. The remains were left untouched and the work of removing the ruins was suspended and resumed in his presence at 7 o'clock that morning. Between that hour and 1-30 p. m., about sixteen baskets full of such remains were unearthed from amongst the debris of the fire. All the remains were found in about a six-feet circumference. Two of the bodies were identified by their parents about 11 a. m. from ornaments and clothing on their persons.

THE SCHOOL MASTER.

HOW HE RESCUED THE CHILDREN.

Purbhooram Dowlatram, the schoolmaster deposed: I had my school on the first floor of a building in Shamsett Street. On the ground floor was a press for cloth bales, owned by a Borab. The landlord of the house is one Ismalji Sullemanji. My school is a private vernacular school for Hindu and Mahomedan boys of six to ten years of age. Two rooms were devoted for school and two for my residence. On Saturday last only one of the front rooms was occupied by the boys. About a 100 boys were sitting in it. They came about 1 p.m. and the school commenced at 2 p. m. I was present in the school teaching the boys their lessons. No other master was present. At 2-30 p. m. I noticed smoke coming into the school room from the staircase. At the same time I heard loud cries of fire from below. The school room had an entrance from the street by a staircase at the side of the press "Karkhana." The height of the school room from the street was about 9 feet. I went to the head of the stairs and looked down and saw the fire coming up the space under the stairs from the "Karkhana." The stairs had caught fire and were impassable. I took all the boys through a verandah at the back of my room. The verandah was 9 feet high and was bounded on the south side by a wall which came up to the 1st storey flush with the verandah with the sweepers' gully at the front side of it. I lowered the boys down into the gully by the hands one by one. I found it very hot as smoke and flames came. I was engaged about fifteen minutes in this work of rescue, when the people from the building behind saw me and one Gungaram Pandurang came into the gully and helped me in my work. In about a quarter of an hour the place all around me became hot and dark, and I could not see. The flames were all around me and my position got dangerous. I then threw over all the boys I could in any way. Finally I jumped into the gully myself. I was confused, but so far as I then knew, there were no children left. I sustained some slight abrasions. I took the children to the back because I saw smoke passing the front windows. There was a panic amongst the boys, who, however, all followed me to the back. They struggled and some became unconscious. There is no law to get a license to keep a school. Such schools as mine are not inspected, and no Government grant allowed. The depth of the house from front to back is about 75 feet. I suspect no foul play or negligence. I had no quarrel with any one and nobody had threatened me. In the fine I lost my own clothes and ornaments and books.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

Balla Rowji, a labourer, said that on Saturday last he was at work in the "Karkhana." His duty was to pick up pressed bales from the "Karkhana" and put them into carts to be taken away. He was rolling the bales one at a time. He was doing this work alone. There were five or six persons engaged at the back of the "Karakna" tying bales. There was a large pot of boiling tar or dammer on a "sigree" by the side of the Karkana and near the place wichh he had to pass each time rolled the bales. As he was rolling a bale it struck at a log of wood which was concealed under a gunny bag on the side of the "Karkhana," opposite the pot of dammer and the bale was thrown across on to the pot, which shook and threw out some dammer, which went into the fire in the sigree. Flames sprang up to the ceiling, which caught fire. He ran out and raised the alarm. The men in the "Karkhana" ran out. Many people came and attempted to extinguish the fire by throwing earth, but the flames increased and the whole house was involved. There was no means of extinguishing a fire on the premises.

OWNER OF THE PRESS.

Kadurbhoy Ibrahimji, the owner of the Press, said that on Saturday last the work was going on under his supervision. While the last witness was rolling a bale of piece goods, he heard an alarm of fire. He saw flames issuing from the dammer pot and from the bales of piece goods lying near it. Witness attempted to extinguish the fire by placing gunny bags over it, but did not succeed. He had to get no license for his trade, which he had been carrying in the same place for the last seventeen or eighteen years. No such accident had happened before. He suspected no foul play.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added the following

RIDER.

The Jury are unanimous'y of opinion that the coaduct of the Schoolmaster Parbhooram Dowlatram is deserving of the highest praise, he having by his coolness and courage in the face of great personal danger rescued, as he at the time believed, the whole of his young scholars, in about one hundreds number, from the fire in his school in Shamsett street.

It is also in the opinion of the Jury desirable that such trades as that carried on by Kadarbhoy Ibrahimji should be carried on only under the control of a proper authority.

AMATEUR CRICKET PROFESSIONALS.

THE VIEWS OF LORD HARRIS.

THE question whether or not it is desirable for gentlemen playing cricket as amateurs to receive payment for their services from the clubs they represent has been brought to public notice by the remarks made at the recent meeting of the Hampshire Cricket Club in connection with the engagement of Mr. A. C. MacLaren to play for Hampshire and to receive a salary as "Assistant Treasurer" to the county club. We considered the matter of sufficient public interest to warrant us in approaching a few of the best known amateur cricketers not now playing regularly in county cricket with a request for their views on the subject, which we discussed in an article on November 30. Most of these gentlemen decline to make public their opinions on the point, which, of course, is not an unreasonable attitude for those to take up who are personal friends of cricketers directly concerned. One famous cricketer writes: "On the whole I quite agree with the opinions expressed in the article," but he does not wish his name to be divulged. Lord Harris has, however, been good enough to send us the following interesting communication for publication:—

Belmont, Faversham, Kent, Dec. 9, 1901.

Sir,—You pay me the compliment of asking whether I agree with the article which appeared in your issue of November the 30th, entitled "Amateur Professionals," and for any observations of my own on the subject.

If the author objects to amateurs receiving any remuneration for playing cricket, and his article might be so construed, then I cannot agree with him. I should be inconsistent if I did. For instance, my travelling and hotel expenses, as also those of the other amateurs in both team, were paid when I went to Canada in 1872, and to Australia in 1878, and, in the few county matches I have played since I returned from Bombay in 1895, I have taken my expenses on the same scale as the other amate

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were among the resolutions carried at the Indian National Congress at Calcutta :—

THE POOR IN INDIA.

That this Congress once again would desire to call the attention of the Government to the deplorable condition of the poorest classes in India, full forty millions of whom, according to high official authority, drag out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation even in normal years, and this Congress would recommend the following among other measures for the amelioration of their condition : (1) That the Permanent Settlement be extended to those parts of the country where it does not exist at the present time, and restrictions be put on over-assessments in those parts of India where it may not be advisable to extend the Permanent Settlement at the present time, so as to leave the ryots sufficient to maintain themselves, and that settlements of land revenue be guaranteed for long periods. (2) That Agricultural Banks be established and greater facilities be accorded for obtaining loans under the Agricultural Loans Act. (3) That steps be taken to improve the agriculture of the country, and in connection with this, this Congress exhorts all landed proprietors in this country to pay greater attention to the agricultural needs of the country and adopt such measures as are in their power to meet them. (4) That the minimum income assessable under the Income-tax Act be raised from five hundred to one thousand rupees. (5) That the drain of the wealth of the country be stopped at least in part by the wider employment of the children of the soil in the public services.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

That the Congress is of opinion that it is essential for the success of its work, that there should be a Committee in London acting in concert with it, and a weekly journal published in London propagating its views, and the Congress resolves that its British Committee, as at present constituted, and the journal, "India," as published by it be maintained and continued, and the costs be raised in accordance with the following scheme : (a) That a circulation of 4,000 copies of "India" be secured by allocating 1,500 copies to Bengal, 700 copies to Madras, 200 copies to the North-West Provinces, 50 copies to Oudh, 100 copies to the Punjab, 450 copies to Berar and the Central Provinces, and 1,000 copies to Bombay, the present rate of yearly subscription being Rs. 8. (b) That the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries for the circles against which their names appear, and be held responsible for the sums due for the copies of "India" assigned to their respective circles ; and the money be paid in advance in two half-yearly instalments.—Bengal, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Babu Baikunta Nath Sen ; Bombay, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale : Madras, the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Ras, Mr. Vejoy Raghaba Charia, Mr. V. Ryru Nambier, Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The fourth resolution carried ran as follows :—

The Congress once again records its deliberate opinion that the separation of judicial and executive functions is necessary in the interest of righteous and efficient administration of justice, and the Congress is supported in this opinion by high and distinguished authorities, intimately familiar with the administration of criminal justice in India, such as Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir William Markby, Sir James Jardine, Mr. Reynolds, and others. The Congress understands that the question is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and, having regard to the soundness of the principle involved, the unanimity of public sentiment on the subject, and above all to the numerous instances of failure of justice resulting from the combination of judicial and executive functions, the Congress appeals to the Government of India to introduce this much-needed reform which has been too long delayed partly through the fear of loss of prestige and the weakening of the Executive Government, but chiefly on the score of expense, which, it is believed, will not be heavy and which in any case ought not to be an insurmountable difficulty.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The fifth resolution ran thus :—That this Congress is strongly of opinion that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be strengthened as far as appeals from India are concerned, and this Congress respectfully ventures to suggest that Indian lawers of eminence should be appointed as Lords of the Judicial Committee to participate in the determination of appeals from India.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The sixth resolution was as follows :—

This Congress sympathises with the British Indian settlers in South Africa in their struggle for existence, and respectfully draws the attention of the Viceroy to the anti-Indian legislation there, and trusts that while the question of the British Indians in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies is still under the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency will be graciously pleased to secure for the settlers just and equitable adjustment thereof.

POLICE REFORM.

The seventh resolution ran as follows :—

That this Congress notices with satisfaction that the question of police reform is now under the consideration of the Government, and is one of the twelve questions which his Excellency the Viceroy proposes to deal with during the term of His Viceroyalty. The Congress repeats its conviction that no satisfactory reform could be effected unless the Police were re-organised on the following lines :—

(1) That the higher ranks of the police should be recruited more largely than at present from among educated natives of India as by statute defined, who being conversant with the language and habits, thoughts and life, of their subordinates whould be in a position to exercise a more effective control over their subordinates than that to which they are at present subject.

(2) That the pay and prospects of the subordinate ranks of the police should be substantially improved so as to render the service more attractive to the educated community. The Congress is of opinion that the wider employment of educated Indians in the subordinate ranks of the Police upon higher pay and better prospects can alone contribute to the efficiency and integrity of the Police.

(3) That the competitive examination held in England for the recruitment of the provincial branches of the Police Service should be thrown open to natives of India instead of being confined to candidates of British birth.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The eighth resolution ran as follows :—

That this Congress deplores the recurrence of famine in a more or less acute form throughout India in recent years and records its deliberate conviction that famines in India are mainly due to the great poverty of the people brought on by the decline of all indigenous arts and industries and the drain of the wealth of the country which has gone on for years, to excessive taxation and over-assessment of land, consequent on a policy of extravagance followed by the Government both in the civil and military departments, which has so far impoverished the people that at the first touch of scarcity they are rendered helpless and must perish unless fed by the State or helped by private charity. In the opinion of this Congress the true remedy against the recurrence of famine lies in the adoption of a policy which would enforce economy, husband the resources of the State, improve the agriculture of the country, foster the revival and development of indigenous arts and manufactures and help forward the introduction of new industries.

This Congress rejoices that a Famine Union has been formed in London with a branch at Liverpool consisting of distinguished men of all parties, and this Congress desires to place on record its deep gratitude to the members of the Union for their sympathy with the famine-stricken-sufferers in India and the earnest and eminently practical way in which they have set themselves to their task.

WIDER EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

The ninth resolution was as follows :—

That this Congress once again records its deep regret that the labours of the Public Service Commission have not produced the results which were anticipated and the Congress repeats its conviction that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible unless effect is given to the resolution of the House of Commons of the 2nd June 1893 in favour of holding simultaneous examination for the Indian Civil Services.

That in this connection the Congress desires to express its profound disappointment at the policy of the Government in respect of the wider employment of natives of India in the higher offices in the Minor Civil Services, such as the Police, the Customs, the Telegraph, the Forest, the Survey, the Opium, as involving their practical exclusion from these offices and as being opposed to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation and the recommendations of the Public Service Commission ; and the Congress prays that the Government will be pleased to do justice to the claims of the people of this country.

COST OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The tenth resolution was to the following effect :—

That inasmuch as large bodies of British troops have with perfect safety and without imperilling the peace of the country, been withdrawn for service outside the statutary limits of British India, this Congress is of opinion that the Indian taxpayer should be granted some relief out of the British Exchequer towards the cost of maintaining in India so large a force of European soldiers—the claims of financial justice to India demand the transfer of the cost of a portion of British troops from the Indian to British Exchequer.

CADET CORPS FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

The 11th resolution was as under :—

That this Congress desires toexpress its appreciation of the action of the Government in forming a Cadet Corps consisting of the representatives of Indian Princes and Noblemen and regards it as the first instalment of a policy which will culminate in the establishment of military colleges (as recommended by the Duke of Connaught) at which natives of India may be educated and trained for a military career as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Indian Army.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The twelth resolution ran as follows :—

That this Congress notices with great satisfaction that the subject of education in all its divisions is receiving the earnest and careful attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Congress trusts that in the proposed Education Commission His Excellency will be pleased to see that some Indian gentlemen be included as its members.

COOLIES' WAGES IN ASSAM.

The thirteenth resolution stated :—That this Congress, while thanking the Government of India for its benevolent intentions, regrets that immediate effect has not been given to the proposal made by the Government itself to enhance the coolies' wages in Assam, although it was strongly insisted on by the Chief Commissioner and was imperatively demanded by the plainest considerations of justice to the coolies and is further of opinion that the time has come when the Government should redeem its pledge to do away with all penal legislation for labour in Assam.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.

The fourteenth resolution affirmed ; That this Congress is of opinion that in the interests of the public, the medical science, and the profession as well as in the cause of economical administration it is necessary (1) that there should be only one Military Medical Service with two branches—one for the European army and the other for the native troops, worked on identical lines ; and (2) That the Civil Medcal Service of the country should be reconstituted as a distinct and independent Medical Service wholly detached from its present military connection and recruited from the open profession of medicine in India and elsewhere, due regard being had to the utilization of indigenous talent.

That the Congress further affirms that the status and claims of Civil Assistant Surgeons and hospital assistants require thorough and open enquiry with a view to the redressing of long-standing anomalies and consequent grievance.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

The fifteenth resolution declared as follows :—That in view of the fact that it is agriculture only which enables the vast masses of people in the various provinces of India to maintain themselves and the costly rule that prevails here, the Congress is of opinion that the Government should be pleased to bestow its first and undivided attention upon the department of agriculture and adopt all those measures for its improvement and development which have made America, Russia, Holland, Belgium and several other countries so successful in that direction. (b) That the Congress begs to draw the special attention of the Government, and prays for giving effect, to the recommendations of Dr. Voecker who was sent out to India in 1889 to enquire into the condition of Indian agriculture. (c) That the Congress further prays that the Government would be pleased to establish a large number of experimental farms all over the country as well as scholarships to enable Indian students to proceed to foreign countries for the purpose of learning the methods of improving and developing agricultural resources in those countries.

ECONOMIC QUESTION IN INDIA.

It was further resolved that Committee be formed to report to the Congress next year whether it is desirable to adopt the following resolutions, with or without amendments and alterations :—

(a) That in the opinion of the Congress much of the present state of economic depression of the country is owing to want of knowledge of the methods of production and distribution of foreign countries and that it behoves our countrymen to adopt means to bring advanced knowledge and exact information within the reach of the people.

(b) That one of the most important economic questions that require solution at our hands is the organisation of Capital and Credit. In villages, towns, provinces and the country, The Congress invites attention of their countrymen to make any sustained and extensive efforts to organise Capital and remove one of the many difficulties in the way of improvement of our economic conditions.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

In reference to Currency Legislation the following resolution was passed :—

That the Congress reaffirms its protest against the Currency Legislation of 1893 which has artificially enhanced the value of the rupee by over 30 per cent, which indirectly enhances all taxation to that extent, and which, whilst giving the Government large surpluses from year to year owing to this heavy indirect taxation, and that too in time of unexampled distress brought about by famines, acts most detrimentally to the wealth-producing institutions of the country, viz., agriculture, plantation, and manufacture. That it is further of opinion that the above-mentioned legislation has alarmingly diminished the power of the peasantry to withstand the attacks of natural calamities, and that if it be further persevered in it would result in the utter financial collapse of the country. That the Congress is of opinion that the least the Government can do, if fixity of exchange was the object aimed at, is to lower gradually, say in about 12 months, the value of the rupee to 12d. which rate would balance the budget as a surplus was obtained in 1894-95 when the rupee stood at about 13.10d. The Congress is also of opinion that if this course was adopted, and if the currency was supplied by fresh coinage annually to the extent of about 5 crores, the tension and the evil complained of would be materially relieved.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALISM'S NEW TERROR.

MAXIME GORSKY'S ASTONISHING CAREER.

REMARKABLE accounts are forwarded from Russia concerning the popularity of the new writer, M. Maxime Gorsky, and the characteristic alarm of the Russian authorities at the power which he is exercising. Officialism seems to be apprehensive (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's Agency) that his literary influence will become from the Government point of view, more harmful than that of Count Tolstoy. Having learned that the novelist, who had already been ordered to leave St. Petersburg for Nijni-Novgorod, was about to betake himself to Moscow, where an ovation on his arrival had been arranged by his admirers—students for the most part—the authorities sent some gendarmes to an intermediate station with orders to uncouple the coach in which M. Gorsky was travelling. This was done, and when the train arrived at Moscow the enthusiastic students found, instead of the object of their admiration, a posse of policemen, who dispersed them. M. Gorsky's carriage was, it is related, attached to another engine and taken off in the direction of the Caucasus.

Gorsky is still quite a young man who, after a life of vagabondage and privation has addressed himself to portraying with consummate power and literary art the lives and characters of the outcast classes among whom his youth was spent. To quote from an interesting appreciation of the novelist recently contributed to the "Monthly Review" by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, Gorsky is the poet and chronicle of the pariahs and the vagabonds of Russian civilisation, the poet and chronicler of those outcasts, from every rank of Society, who stand altogether beyond the pale of law and order and are generally regarded by the well to do, well-fed, respectable members of the community with horror and loathing. Yet these people, although they form a class apart, are, to use Gorky's own words, "well worthy of attention, for they are ravenously hungry and thirsty, very wicked, and far from stupid!"

Born at Nijni-Novgorod in 1868, the son of a poor upholsterer, Gorky lost both his father and mother at an early age, and, left to his own resources, became successively a mechanical draughtsman's assistant, a gardener's help, and a turnspit on a river steamer, whose cook, a thoughtful bookish man, gave him his first leaning towards literature. Then he entered a biscuit factory at 6s. a month, but the labour was too much for his feeble frame, and he was driven to sell apples in the streets, saw timber, carry parcels, and do other odd jobs.

His misery at this time was extreme, and he tried to commit suicide. Fortunately the bullet struck no vital part, and as soon as he was on his legs again, he tried his luck at Tsaritsin as a railway porter, would have entered the army, but was rejected as physically unfit, and after selling Bavarian kvas in the streets of his native place, found a friend in the advocate A. J. Lanin, who made him his secretary.

But even when befriended Gorky could not long remain still in one place. Quitting Lanin, he travelled on foot from Bessarabia to Tiflis, suffering unheard-of privations and consorting with all manner of strange bedfellows, till he finally settled down at Nijni, and became a regular contributor to the newspapers and magazines of the various Volgan cities. He now made the acquaintance of Korolenko, who had a decisive influence upon his career as an author, and helped to make him known in literary circles. The first of his stories which attracted general attention was "Chelkash," undoubtedly one of the pearls of the Russian literature. A collection of all his scattered tales, in five volumes, is still in progress, and in 1900 appeared his first romance, "Thoma Gordyeev."

From the description of Gorky's writings, it would appear that Kipling, Gissing, and Nietzsche are all suggested by his works. The glorification of mechanical force, pitiless realism, and the merciless gospel that in human affairs might is always right and conscience merely contemptible are, it seems, characteristic traits in all his writings.

MR. DOOLEY ON INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

BY F. P. DUNNE.

"Be hivens, said Mr. Dooley, "I wisht I'd been there."

"Where?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"At th' banklt ivth' Ancyent an' Hon'rable Chamber iv Commerce in Noo York," said Mr. Dooley. "Tis a hard fate that compels me to live out here on th' prairies among th' aboriginal Americans fr'm Poland an' Bohaymya. Me heart at times is burstin' fr to jine in th' festivities iv me fellow Britons in Noo York. F'r I'm a British subjick, Hinnissy. I wasn't born wan. I was born in Ireland. But I have a little money put away, an' ivry American that has larned to make wan dollar whick to another is ex-officio, as Hogan says, a British subjick. We've adopted a foster father. Some iv us, ain't anny too kind to th' ol' gintleman, Inth' matter iv th' Nicaragoon Canal we have recently pushed him over an' took about all he had. But our hearts feels th' love iv th' parent counthry though our hands is rebellious, an' ivry year me fellow merchants gets together in Noo York an' frgets the wool an' tallow business in an out burstiv devotion to th' ol' land fr'm which our fathers sprang or was sprung be th' polis.

"Th' presidint iv th' banklt was me frind Morse K. Cheeseshop, a mimber iv an ol' Yorkshire fam'ly, b'rn in th' West Ridin' iv Long Island before th' Crimeyan war. At his right sat th' Sicrety iv State f'rth' colony an' at his left me frind th' Ambassadure to th' Coort iv Saint James. Why we shud sind an ambassadure I don't know, though it may be an ol' custom kept up f'r to plaze th' people iv Omaha. He's good man, th' Ambassadure who is inthrajooced' th' American joke in England. Hogan says th' diff'rence between an American joke an' an English joke is th' place to laugh. In an American joke we laugh just afther th'point if at all, but in an English joke ye laugh ayether before th' point or afther th' decease iv th' joker. Th' ambassadure hopes to inthrajooce a cross iv th' two, that ye don't laugh at all, that will be suited to th' English market. His experiments so far has been encouragin'.

"At th' conclusion iv th' eatin' th' chairman, Sir Morse Cheeseshop, inthrajooced th' Sicrety iv State in a few well-chosen warruds. 'Fellow-colonists,' says he, 'I desires to presint His Majesty's ripresentative in this counthry, who is doin' more thin anny other man in th' plastherin' business,' he says. 'Owin',' he says, 'to mimbers iv th' Sinit lettin' a hod iv bricks fall on his head recently, he has not been able to do much on th' job,' he says. 'But he has brought his trowel an' mortbar here to night, an' if ye will kindly lave off stagin' "Britannya rules th' prosparity wave" f'r a minyit he'll give ye an exhibition iv how he wurruks. Ma lords an' gintlemen, th' Sicrety iv State.'

"'Fellow-subjicks,' says th' Sicrety iv State, 'diplomacy is a far diff'rent business than it used to be. (A Voice ; "Good f'r you.") In th' days iv Bismarck, Gladstun, an' Charles Francis Adams 'twas a case iv inthrigue an' deceit. Now it is as simple as sellin' pairs iv boots. In fifteen years th' whole nature iv man is so changed that a diplomat has on'y to be honest, straightforward, an' manly and concede ivry thing an' he will find his opponents will meet him half-way an' take what he gives. Unforchnately diplomacy on'y goes far as the dure. It is unable to give a gintleman to th' customer. No thin' can take place of aboy th' strong-arm man iv th' Sinit knocks him down an' takes f'm him ivrything he got inside, an' more too. Diplomacy has become a philanthropic pursoot, like shopkeepin', but politics, me lords, is still th' same of sport iv highway tobb'ry. But I done what I cud to profict th' intherests iv th' mother, fasher, an' brother-in-law counthry, an' between you an' me if I don't desarve th' Victory Cross : fr presintin' that threaty to th' Sinit nobody does. I will on'y say that hineeforth th' policy iv this govet'mint will be, as before not to build a strong Power or wrong a weak, but remain thrue to the principle iv wrongin' he strong an' bullyin th' weak.

"Th' Sicrety was followed be thy Ambassadure. 'I ish to self ve, said he 'what a good time I had in... land. Before I want there I was throughly prejudice... again England. I thought it was th' noblest country on which, as Dan'l Webster says, th' sun... niver set without hatchin' out a new colony. But I did it a great injustice. It is better than what I thought. It does not care f'r chaff or gush such as goes down in this country. All an English gintleman demands is that he shall be ye'erslif, frank, manly, an' sincere. A little cry on th' shoodther, a firm grasp iv th' hand, a brief acknowledgment that we owe our langwidge an' are payin' it back, our lithrachoer an' our foots to him an' his heart opens. He cannot conceal his admiration f'r ye. He goes away. Ah, never will I f'rget th' day I pocked out iv me bedroom window at Windsor Castle an' see many iv th' sturdy ilelists here bafure me befo' received in th' back yard be th' King. I mind well th' wurruds that fell fr'm his lips whin ye left to take lunch in th' rile woodshed. "Chote," he says; "what thribe did ye say they belonged to? Soos?" he says.

"So th' Ambassadure proceeded until 'twas time to go home, whin th' chairman proposed th' customary toast. "Ma lords an' gintlemen, charge ye'er glasses an' jine me in a toast," he says. 'His Majesty Edward th' Sivinth, iv Gr-reat Britain, an' possibly Ireland, iv Inja, Ezypt, iv Austhrya, iv South Africa in a sluse, an' iv th' Dominions beyant th' sea, includin' Noo York, King, Definder iv th' Faith. I hope I got it all in.' 'Ye did,' said th' Ambassadure. An' th' toast was drunk with enthusyasm. Other toasts was dhrunk to th' rile famly an th' Protestant Succession, to th' Jook iv Argyle, who used to own Andhrew Carnaygie, an' in manny cases th' rile merchants carr'd th' glasses away in their pockets. Jus' as th' comp'ny was breakin' up a man whose galters creaked rose an' said ; 'Isn't there wan more toast?' 'Good hivens, have I f'rgotten somewan?' said Lord Cheeseshop. 'That was all there was in—th' book. Who d'ye mane?' he says. 'I mane th' President iv th' United States,' says th' man, who comes fr'm Baraboo. 'Oh, im,' says th' chairman, in a relieved tone. 'Well annywan than wants to can dhrink his health at th' har' he says.

"As th' comp'ny filed out a band was playin' in th' adjiain' room, where they was a meetin' iv th' Amalgamated Stove-polish men fr'm th' neighborhood iv Terry Hut. 'What's that outlandish chune says Lord Cheeseshop. 'Tis th' naytional air, west iv Hoboken, says th' man fr'm Baraboo, 'What's it called says Lord Cheeseshop. 'Th' Satar-spangled Banner,' says th' man. 'Well,' says Lord Cheeseshop, 'tis very inthrestin,' he says. "Tis th' on'ly Indyan music I ever heerd, he says."

"Ah, well," said Mr. Hennessy, "who cares?"

"Faith, I think ye're right," said Mr. Dooley. "A man will swallow anything with a good dinner. What is good f'r what Hogan calls th' illmanthry canal has nawthin' to do with th' Nicaragoon Canal, an' I'd be more afraid iv Lord Cheeseshop if he thought th' toast an' didn't say it. Our Anglo-Saxon relations is always a give away on some wan."—"Westminister."

EXPLOSION IN A PATENT REFRIGERATOR.

The Royal Mail steamer Para arrived at Barbados recently from Jamaica and reported a fatal explosion that had occurred on board on November 21. Mr. A. W. Lawton, the inventor of a patent fruit refrigerator, was on board for the object of testing his invention and had with him two companions, Mr. J. E. Fetstwood and Mr. R. E. Hamilton. On the evening of the 21st Mr. Lawton and his two friends went to the refrigerating chamber to take the temperature. They had not been absent many seconds when a terrific explosion occurred. It was felt all over the ship and caused injury to several of the crew. The captain and mate went the refrigerating chamber at, under the saloon, and found that the three gentlemen were blown to pieces by the explosion, which was apparently due to the ignition of some gases which had accumulated in the refrigerator. It is supposed that Mr. Lawton or one of his companions had turned on the electric light, thus causing the gas to ignite. The explosion caused considerable damage to the ship, and the passengers and mails had to be transferred to the steamer Esk. The Para has been sent to St. Thomas for temporary repairs before proceeding to England to be docked. The cabin boy, who was badly injured by the explosion, is in a critical condition, and others of the crew are still suffering from shock.

THE POETICAL ADVERTISER.

Benjamin Rolfe was charged at Thames Police-court on Dec. 19, with being drunk and disorderly. In answer to the charge the defendant said ; "Your worship I am what is known as a poetical advertiser and unfortunately often get more drinks than money. Yesterday I was only giving good words and poetical effusions about the butchers and bakers of the district. I will give your worship a sample.' Mr. Mead : "No, thank you ; you can't make this a medium for advertising trademen. This place is for the administration of justice." Defendant : "It won't take me very long sir." Mr. Mead : "I can't allow it, although the temptation is very great, as I am very fond of poetry, but I don't sit here for pleasure. I am here to do business." Defendant :

"If you send me to prison, it will give me pain.
And if you will let me go, I'll pledge my word
and not offend again.
Unhappily I consumed too much ale,
And that is why you see me this morning looking so pale."

(Laughter.) Mr. Mead : "Your verse seems very appropriate, and it is a great misfortune for a man with your abilities should give way to drink. Five shillings or five days."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

One of the many curious industries which have sprung up in the United States is the rearing of goldfish. At one of the farms near Cincinnati there are six large ponds, each containing between 40,000 and 50,000 fish. A careful watch has to be maintained against the natural enemies of the fish such as snakes, musk rats, dragon flies, turtles kingfishers, and minks. The fish are "shipped" in galvanised iron cans, each of which holds 150. The rarest and most valuable species is the paradise fish, sold at a dollar the pair.

The famous Hungarian novelist and statesman Maurice Jokai recently pubished in a Budapest journal a violent denunciation of someone who had mutilated a wreath which he had placed on the grave of his first wife. He also put the matter into the hands of the police. It now appears that the despoiler was the poet's own daughter, who is married to M. Arpad Festey, and who declares that she committed the act as an expression of disgust at the re-marriage of her father (a septuagenarian) with an actress of twenty-five years.

The Christmas Number of "Household Words" has for its principal feature an article on the Pope, by Mr. Hall Caine, which contains many stories and sketches of the personal life of Leo XIII. Among them is the following:—A story which was current at the Artists' Club in Rome last winter is perhaps more amusing than authentic. A lady to whom the Pope had given sittings for a chalk drawing which turned out to be a dubious likeness, completed her offence by asking the Holy Father to sign his name to the picture. Taking up a pen the Pope is said to have written under his counterfeit presentment—

Fear not it is I"
Leo. xiii. P. P.

The Montreal Board of Health has taken a most decided stand against child insurance, and will recommend that in the future no insurance be allowed on a child's life until it is at least ten years of age. This decision has been arrived at through the rapid increase in infant mortality in Montreal. It was shown that many infants were insured, and in some cases these were neglected when ill in order that the parents might collect on the policies. It hardly seems possible that parents could do such a thing, but the same charge has often been made in England. It is reported that the Montreal statistics are so conclusive that it is probable the Canadian Parliament will forbid child insurance entirely.

Seymour Hicks (writes an old schoolfellow to "The Week-End") was of the most impudent daring juniors I have ever had to deal with, and when he was at Prior Park College near Bath he must have constantly sore from the drubbings administered to him. No matter how certain it was that disastrous consequences would follow, little Hicks could not resist the opportunity of playing a practical joke. The old trick of filling a squeezed orange with ink was a favourite one with him, and such minor larks as filling all the ink-pots in the school with oil were of constant occurence. When the school theatricals were approaching, however, a change came o'er the spirit of his dream, he was a model boy, for to be prevented from playing in them would have been terrible.

A story is told of the late Sir William MacCormac's singular good nature. It relates to the night of the disastrous explosion at Shoeburyness some years ago, when Colonel Fox-Strangeways and several others were killed. Sir William had been summoned hurriedly from London, and on reaching Fenchurch street found a special in waiting for him. He was instantly approached by an enterprising Press man who had heard of the catastrophe and realised that unless he could travel with the great surgeon he could never reach Shoeburyness that night. To his utter astonishment Sir William invited him into his saloon, and on reaching his destination the reporter had the happy inspiration of passing himself off as Sir William's servant. With a sly look at the specialist he took possession of his case of surgical instruments, mounted the box beside the coachman, and, on reaching the hospital, was admitted without question. Thus was it that having roused the local telegraph clerk from his bed he was enabled to send to London a full and exclusive account of the disaster.

The most remarkable electric plant in the world, exceeding even that of Niagara Falls, has just been completed in the interior of California, 200 miles from San Francisco. Its water wheels and generators are the largest ever built, while the electricity is carried farther before its use than such power has ever been carried before. To get the electricity to its destination the conducting cables had to cross a strait about a mile wide, where there is at all times a heavy and dangerous current, so that it was impossible for the cable to be laid under the water. The engineers, therefore, determined to build a great suspension bridge consisting of four cables. Two slender steel towers were reared on the land at opposite sides of the strait, the Government stipulating that the cables should be at least 200 feet above the surface of the water, for the peak of the highest mast of the largest vessel of the American merchant marine is 191 feet above waterline. The cables are of steel about an inch in diameter but only three of the four are used at any time, the other being held in reserve in case of accident. By means of this cable electrical power is carried to San Francisco 200 miles away. Before the erection of this cable the longest span for carrying electric power over water was that of a company at British Colombia, which spanned the Colombia River in a stretch of 1,500 feet.

The soldiers who volunteered in the late Spanish-American War are making the usual gallant attempt to relieve the United States Government from the embarrassments resulting from a substantial surplus of income. There have actually been filed up to date 50 313 applications for pensions, most of which are said to be the direct result of the activity of claim agents and pension attorneys.—"Chronicle."

With Christmas approaching it is interesting to take note of a circular issued by certain fire insurance companies in Philadephia calling attention to dangerous Christmas tree decorations and lighting. It says that one of the conditions of the insurance policy is that this entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon or added thereto, shall be void if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured." The circular further says that the making of certain Christmas displays would, under a strict interpretation of the condition of the policy render the contact of insurance void, unless the policy, is endorsed with a special permission for the increased hazard.

The "People's Friend" tells of a certain Bishop well known for his verbosity, who rose to address the House of Lords on a very important occasion. "I will divide my speech under twelve heads," he said, to the discomfort of his audience. The Marquess of Salisbury begged to be allowed to interpose with a little anecdote :—"A friend of mine was returning home late one night," he said "when opposite St. Paul's he saw an intoxicated man trying to ascertain the time on the big clock there. Just then it began to strike and slowly tolled out twelve. The man listened, looked hard at the clock and said 'Confound you why couldn't you have said that all at once?'" The Bishop heartily joined in the laughter which followed and took the hint contained in the story.

Increasing surprise is felt that the Duchess of Fife is never officially described as Princess Royal. Of course it is only since the accession of George the Second that such a designation has existed in this country. But that monarch's eldest daughter (though she was born when her father was only Electoral Prince Hanover) enjoyed it, and so did the eldest daughter of George the Third and the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. While the late Empress Frederick was living there might have been good grounds for withholding the title from the eldest daughter of the King, for there have never been two Princesses Royal alive at the same time. But that difficulty is now removed, and why the distinction should be allowed to drop it is not easy to conjecture.—"The World."

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"NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES."

The care of horses on service to which Lord Roberts alluded so pointedly when addressing the 7th Hussars prior to their embarkation for South Africa, is a matter of great importance, to which it is to be feared sufficient attention is not paid during peace training. At the present season there is considerable cavalry activity in some districts, and a want of consideration for the horses is very noticeable, especially among young and inexperienced soldiers. Everybody, no doubt, is very keen and likes to look busy, consequently there is a great deal of frigging, trotting, and galloping, for which the horses have to pay dearly. Vedettes and scouts, who at times should dismount or keep quiet, may be seen worrying their horses by continual movement, and yet in many cases it seems to be nobody's business to instruct or correct them. After an exercise lasting only a few hours horses may be seen covered in lather and tired out from the incessant fidgeting caused by their thoughtless riders. Surely, as the care of horses is such an important matter, more attention should be given to it. What the men are accustomed to do during peace they will naturally do in war. In South Africa hundreds, if not thousands, of horses have succumbed to the carelessness of their riders who never spared them. It is inevitable that it must be so from the fact that the majority of cavalry recruits know little or nothing about horses. All the more reason therefore why they should be looked after during training.

It is with much satisfaction that we announce the practical abolition of the regimental system of canteen messing. The definite order has not yet gone forth, but many of these canteens have already disappeared, and the rest may be expected to speedily follow. Of course, the regimental canteen, when it was first introduced, commended itself on account of the unmistakable profits that were made. Not only was the soldier, the consumer, greatly benefited by the supply of better articles, but the profits on sales produced considerable sums, which were spent for his advantage. The cheap food and drink, the small prices, were made possible; there were moneys on hand to meet useful outlay, extra clothing, Christmas dinners, entertainments, assistance in moving quarters and so forth; but these undoubted boons were secured by means that altogether condemned the regimental system. Its drawbacks are sufficiently well known and acknowledged, even by those who still think well of the system. It is hardly necessary to reiterate them all, but the most serious, the most fatal point, was that members of an honourable profession were diverted from their proper duties to act as tradesmen and accountants. . . . . We may be sure that the privilege of supplying barrack canteens is worth having in these days of keen competition, and will not be lost lightly.

The recently published number of the "Revue Maritime" has a long and interesting article upon Submarines, translated from a German periodical. The qualifications of a submarine war vessel are defined as follows:—"The maritime problems of war do not require that the submarines should have the power of compassing a great distance at considerable depths, they need not have the properties of the "Nautilus" of Jules Verne, but it is absolutely necessary that such vessels, when navigating on the surface, should have a speed not much less than ordinary torpedo-boats, and that they should, in addition to this, be able to continue their course beneath the surface at a depth of 16 or 20 feet, when occasion requires. The necessity for diving will only arise at particular crises of an action, perhaps five or six times in half an hour. For navigating on the surface a submarine should have a radius of action of from 300 to 400 miles. It should also have the power of passing easily from one form of navigation to the other without having recourse to difficult and delicate processes, and without materially losing speed. It should also, and this is an essential condition be able to fix its position at any moment with reference to the land, and to the neighbouring shallows, so as to make sure of its course, and to be able to follow the movements of the vessels around'"

The most recent circular of the Navy League is more modest in its proposals, and thus more likely to receive the attention it deserves, than some other manifestoes which have been issued from this quarter. The League is of opinion that to attain a two-power standard in battleships we require twenty-one more vessels of this class. They arrive at these figures in this way: France and Russia, they say, will have—when their present shipbuilding programmes are completed—seventy-one battleships and effective coast defence ironclads. To contain such a force, or to beat it if it comes out, would demand the employment of ninety battleships. But we are held to have only sixty-nine capable of such service, and of these ten are armed with muzzle-loading guns. The difference between sixty-nine and ninety is, of course, twenty-one. It is obvious that in argument of this character much depends upon the manner or method in which the figures are obtained. It may be admitted that France and Russia will have seventy-one battleships and effective defence ironclads when their present ship-building programmes are complete, but it is also conceivable that if they go on at the present rate of building some of the older ones will hardly be in an effective category then. There is also room for a difference of opinion as to the relative proportion of vessels required to contain seventy-one vessels in their ports or beat them if they come out. The proportion affected by the League is apparently based on the report of the admirals in 1888.

It is reported that two German military surgeons recently conducted a series of experiments with the object of ascertaining more exactly the physiological effects of marching when carrying a field service equipment, the patients being young and healthy men who had not been trained in marching. These experiments demonstrated that the strain upon the various organs was greatly increased when a burden like the field service kit was carried, and this strain increased with every increase in the weight of the load. The limit of weight which a young man of average physique could carry without injury to the organs was found to be about 60lbs., and any excess beyond that was found to have injurious effects on the liver and heart, causing dilation and enlargement. The surgeons also reported that the manner in which the load is disposed on the body has much to do with the effects produced by it, and that when men are clad in light, porous clothing, their power of resisting fatigue is greatly increased.

The continued existence of various anomalies and [illegible], says the "St. James's Budget [illegible]ction wich the Militia is testified to by the number of letters we receive on that subject. One of them, which we print to-day, signed "Alpha," refers to the very vexed question of rank. Another, a [illegible] one, which we are requested not to print to [illegible]rited to utilise for information, refers chiefly [illegible]f pay and allowances. All these matters we [illegible]ly dealt with, and we shall continue to do so [illegible] that the absurdities and grievances com[illegible] may be removed or remedied. We now [illegible]e matter in this place in general terms [illegible]th a sense of its seriousness which impels [illegible]t as one of great gravity. The feeling [illegible]ge number of Militia officers is one of [illegible]ust and despair. Disgust at the manners [illegible] they and their men have been and are [illegible]d despair at the deferred hope which makes [illegible] sick. It was thought when some promi[illegible] officers were provided with places in the [illegible]st that the sun at last would shine on the [illegible] for however little or nothing has been [illegible]h we know that one of the officers referred [illegible] to remedy matters, and that what has [illegible]lished is due to his personal efforts. But [illegible], there is not only apathy in other quarter[illegible]rmination that the Militia shall not be [illegible] should be. Playing fast and loose with [illegible]ppears to be the official game, and in no [illegible]e outrageous absurdity of it all be more [illegible]vn than in the rank muddle which is [illegible]e detriment of the officer of Militia, and [illegible]dle which is equally to his disadvantage[illegible] aspect of this state of affairs is distaste[illegible]oying enough, but it is as nothing com[illegible] serious military consequences which may [illegible] which appears to aim at annihilating [illegible] of the Army upon which its principal [illegible]s so largely for sustenance.

The first-class battle-ship Majestic is at [illegible]ome important improvements are to be [illegible]rmament. Her 303 Maxim guns are to [illegible]5 Maxims. These are not only lighter [illegible]odern type, but they take the same [illegible]nition as the magazine rifle, so that the [illegible]uestion will be much simplified. Several [illegible] of the squadron already mount this [illegible]Maxim. Another change is in connection [illegible] guns, which are to have the single [illegible]ening and closing the breech instead [illegible] motion as at present. The barbe-te[illegible] also to be improved so as to make one [illegible]ffice for the whole operation of moving [illegible] and laying the gun, instead of several [illegible]hich have now to be made when guns [illegible]ve to be turned.

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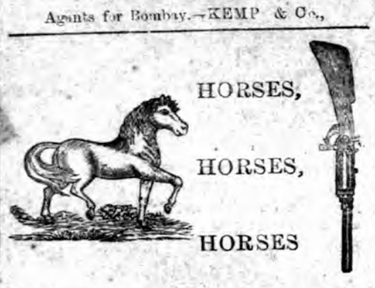

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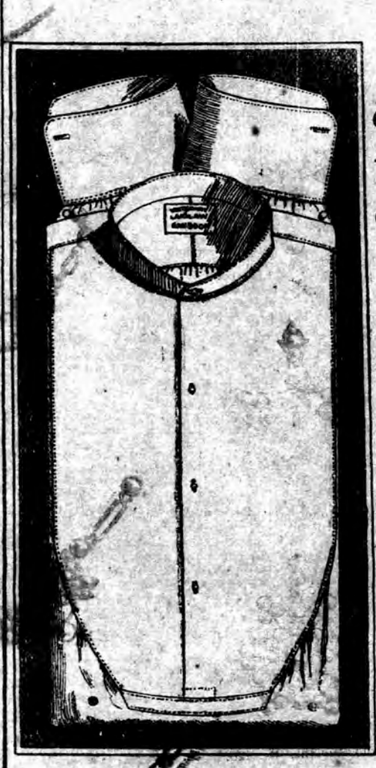
Their special characteristics are:

DURABLE MATERIALS. COMFORTABLE CUT. RELIABLE WORKMANSHIP MODERATE PRICES.



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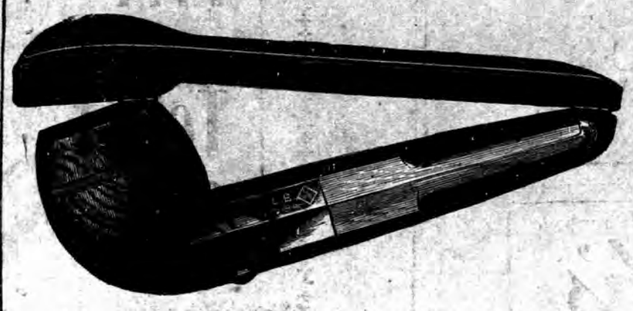
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

FINEST LONDON MADE BRIAR PIPES

MOST SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



A large consignment of Finest London-made Briar Pipes, of various shapes and sizes, and with amber or vulcanite mouth pieces, has just arrived per S. S. Egypt.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING A REALLY NICE PRESENT FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. **Little's Oriental Balm** is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

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My wife suffered persistently from indigestion for years, and had been trying doctors and all sorts of medicine without the least benefit; but I am pleased to tell you after taking three or four doses of Nature's Herbal Extract she has not felt so well for years. Her appetite has improved, and she is decidedly stronger.

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GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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EVER imported into India, as they are manufactured at CAIRO, (EGYPT), and they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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Extract from the Egyptian Gazette.

It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital as something msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.

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Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT: 20, —ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of Oil, which costs 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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No more acceptable CHRISTMAS PRESENT could be given than an article which is NOW IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION, will remain so for AT LEAST A YEAR and WILL ALWAYS BE USEFUL.

Turquoise & Pearl Brooch, Rs. 190.

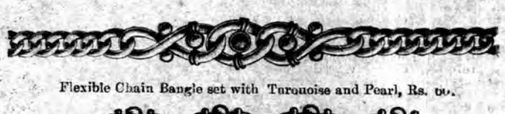
Pearl Set Necklace Rs. 9[illegible]

Turquoise and Pearl Neckchain, Rs. 90. Pearls only, Rs. 100.

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 165.

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 145.

Flexible Curb Chain Bangle Pearl set hearts, Rs. 50.



Flexible Chain Bangle set with Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 60.

Flexible Bangle, Turquoise Centre, Pearls at sides, Rs. 200.

Pearl Set Half-hoop Bracelet, Rs. 45.

Pearl set Ivy Leaf Necklace with Diamond centre, Rs. 400.

Pearl Cluster Necklace, Turquoise Centres, Rs. 360.

Enamelled Shamrocks Pea Centres Brooch. Rs. 60.

Turquoise and Pearl Brooch and Pendant. Rs. 60.

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Pearl and Turquoise Pendant Heart, Rs. 15. Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 25.

Pearl Cresent and Star, Rs. 20.

Shamrock with Turquoise Centre, Rs. 1[illegible]

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FOR NECKLACE, CHAIN OR BANGLE.

Lucky Bear set Turquoise, Rs. 15. Ruby set, Rs. 11.

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Gold Shamrock Diamond Dew Drop, Rs. 30.

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Pointer, Solid gold, Ruby Eyes, Rs. 3[illegible]

Poodle, Solid gold, Diamond Eyes, Rs. 30.

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The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

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Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c.
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